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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL!
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
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The Daily Commercial.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Ohio Legislature was organized on Monday, and the Democracy are said to be in possession, with another two years' lease of power. A. J. Cunningham, Republican, of the Hamilton county reform delegation, was elected Speaker of the House by the Democracy with the aid of his own vote. The chief clerk of the House is a Democrat, and the offices in the Senate and House have been equally divided between the Democrats and Republicans, the former having the best of them.

Mrs. Georgiana Rimey, divorced wife of Cortlandt Rimey, Esq., one of the Poughkeepsie Knickerbockers, made an application lately before Judge Freeman to open the judgment of divorce granted against her. The Rimeys moved in highly fashionable circles. The lady is beautiful, and the scandal has occasioned much comment. Repeated infidelities occurred during last summer at Long Branch. Judge Freeman has denied the motion to reopen the divorce.

The terrible love tragedy in Elizabeth street, New York, excited general interest Monday. Fresh developments were made, and it is now evident that the cause of the murder and suicide was the fear upon the part of the murderer that he would soon be deprived of the means of continuing his unholy intimacy with his victim. The parties were school teachers in Brooklyn. The man Bauman was acting as principal of the same school in which Miss McNamara, or Mrs. Allemago, was an assistant. Bauman has a wife living, who informed a reporter that her husband was a good man until the school mistress won his affections from her. Mrs. Allemago was the divorced wife of a dissolute Spaniard. The intimacy which terminated so tragically, had existed about five months.

The steamer City of Baltimore, from Liverpool, has arrived at New York.

Brevet Colonel Thomas C. Williams, U. S. A., commanding the post of Little Rock, Ark., died there on Monday, of congestion of the brain. His remains were sent to Philadelphia.

A serious disturbance occurred at Dardanelles, Ark., Christmas eve, between whites and blacks, growing out of whisky, which resulted in the death of Port Jones, a worthy young man, at the hands of Heland Musentine, a noted desperado. The affair at one time threatened to involve a war of races, but was finally quelled.

The reduction of wages of the laborers employed in digging down Fort Hill, Boston, led to indications of a riot, Monday afternoon, but the disturbance was suppressed by the presence of a strong police force.

A meeting of the Cincinnati bar was held yesterday, and passed resolutions eulogistic of the late Gen. S. J. McGroarty.

The Young Men's Mercantile Library Association of Cincinnati elected officers yesterday. The independent ticket was chosen by a large majority. The institution has 11,212 volumes.

A woman of the town named Elizabeth Daniel died in Louisville yesterday, from intemperance and exposure.

The buggy used by Mr. Leonard Crocker was found, yesterday afternoon, under the ice at Buffalo. There were no traces of the bodies, either of the drowned men or horses.

There was a general strike of telegraphers in the Boston offices of the Western Union Telegraph Company late yesterday afternoon, in sympathy with the action of their brother operators in West.

A petition is before the Probate Court of Middlesex county, Mass., from Harriet M. Shannon, claiming to be the widow of Oliver M. Shannon, late of Lowell, desiring to be appointed administratrix of his estate, which is understood to amount to $200,000. Objection is made that the petitioner was divorced from her late husband under the laws of the State of Indiana. The petitioner alleges this divorce to be invalid under the laws of Massachusetts, and claims to be able to show one or more judicial decisions adverse to it, in her favor personally by the Supreme Court of Massachusetts. The case was continued for a further hearing.

The trial of James Dewitt and Kitty Blanchard, indicted for the murder of Warren Blanchard last April, was called yesterday in the Court of Over and Terminer at Binghamton, N. Y. The prisoners plead guilty of manslaughter in the third degree. Dewitt was sentenced to four years' labor in Auburn prison, and Kitty Blanchard to the Syracuse Penitentiary for three years. Kitty was the wife of the murdered man.

Governor Palmer, of Illinois, has received a Treasury draft for $52,267 on account of the State war debt adjustment, the Government, being on registered claims which, with additional vouchers, were again presented, and this amount secured.

The Minnesota Legislature assembled at noon yesterday. All the members of both houses were present.

Governor McDougall left St. Paul yesterday morning for the Dominion. He will reach Chicago to-day.

In the Ohio Senate, yesterday, Lewis D. Campbell introduced a resolution for the submission to the people at the next October election of the question of the ratification of the Fifteenth amendment. It was read the first and second time and referred.

OHIO NEWS.

The *Daily Signal*, of Zanesville, Ohio, has suspended publication. There are now but three daily Democratic papers in Ohio, the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, and the Ohio *Statesman*.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* reports that Chief Justice Cartter, of the District of Columbia, who is a stockholder in the Second National Bank at Cleveland, which lost over $600,000 by the defalcation of the cashier, announces his intention to hold the directors personally responsible for his share of the losses, under section 33 of the National Banking act.

A vein of rich iron ore has been discovered within three or four miles of Marietta—has been tested at the rolling mill, and pronounced by experienced workmen to be equal to any in Southern Ohio.

Charles R. Miller, city clerk of Springfield, Ohio, absconded on Friday last, taking the funds of the city with him, estimated at about one thousand dollars.

Eli Nichols, of Coshocton county, Ohio, whose wife died a few days ago, publishes a card in the local journal, over his own signature, containing the following announcement: "Should died without moving a muscle, and left a countenance as cheerful and beautiful as on her bridal morning. She left this world of ills minutes past five A. M.; at ten o'clock A. M. she communicated through the planchette to me and others. To me: 'Mother is dead, I am surely happy, and I will be thy guardian angel still, Eli.' Peace to her ashes, and blessings on her, and may I profit as heretofore by her guardianship."

The Land of "Fair Play."

The *Pall Mall Gazette* varies its tone occasionally by dwelling upon facts which must be very unpalatable to its readers. Among other recent charges against the habits and character of the modern Englishman is one that must be particularly galling. That is want of personal courage, pluck, or nerve, is becoming a marked characteristic with the English people. Cases of murder have been heard of late, in which listeners or spectators have retired to their rooms and bolted their doors, or stood paralyzed, or followed at a safe distance. If a fellow is hammering or kicking a man, or more often a woman, or trailing about her half-dead body on the high road, nobody seems brave enough to knock the villain down.

The *Gazette* then proceeds to give a number instances in which this marked characteristic is painfully illustrated:

A gang of ruffians set on a solitary policeman and nearly killed him; not one of the bystanders came to the unfortunate man's assisting hand. Not long since either one or two persons were drowned; there had been a fight, and they were either thrown or driven into the river; they might have been easily rescued, but the spectators put their hands in their pockets, contented themselves with jeering and non-interference. In the colleries a man beat his wife most brutally; her screams were awful, and many of the neighbors heard them and knew what was going on; but they also knew "him to be a dangerous man," and that he had threatened "to do for" any one who interfered. In the morning the body of the woman was found, still warm and palpitating. The case of a man who is now under sentence of death for killing the woman with whom he lived and the man whom he had good reason to believe had been intimate with her, is a crowning illustration. Here several persons, including strong "navvies" saw him dragging the poor creature over stiles in the field, while she was screaming for life, and saw him kick her after he had shot her, thirty towards the man's house with the gun in his hand, and none interfered. They said they "did not think" that it would have been safe." It is evidently the general impression in England that it is not safe to attempt to interfere between man and wife even to prevent murder.

MRS. IRWIN, a sister of Mrs. Stonewall Jackson, has secured a patent for an improvement in the construction of houses. Which, it is claimed, will create a new era in architecture. Mrs. Irwin proposes six-walled or hexagonal apartments, which are not only much handsomer, but really cheaper than the quadrangular form. A wall of six sides built in the hexagonal form incloses a third more space than the same length of wall built in the square form, and as these hexagonal rooms fit into each other without loss of space, the gain in the whole building is very great. The patentee also claims that this mode of building gives a greater degree of strength than any other, and that this result is attainable, in the hands of a good architect, is capable of assuming a perfectly artistic form, and is not a mere quadrangular form. The octagonal building attracted a good deal of attention some years ago, but the hexagonal is claimed to be something entirely new.

The life history of a female miser has just been collocated from the private papers found in the house of the now notorious old maid of Poughkeepsie, New York, Lochy Ostrom, who died a few weeks since, leaving a fortune of $60,000, and apparently no "next of kin," at the age of seventy-seven years. Miss Ostrom, from her first and only love at Poughkeepsie, when she was but fifteen years old. This young man and Lochy were affianced, but the girl's parents would not consent. The lover went to Cincinnati and there married, but his wife lived only a few years. The loss of her "nice young man" made Lochy a miser—profound in her antipathies to mankind. In 1838 the "first lover" revisited Poughkeepsie, a wealthy widower, and offered to marry Lochy Ostrom, but she refused, and so she lived and died in single-blessedness. The clothing she left at death in an old brass mounted bureau, was all of the most antiquated pattern, and little better than bundles of "rizeds and patches."

It is stated that more than 50,000 men, and as many women, are out of employment in New York at the present time. And yet nothing that can be said will prevent people from swearing to the large cities.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

HARRISBURG.

THE STATE TREASURERSHIP.

Both Speakers Declare for Irwin.

Great Excitement Among the Ring.

The Camerons on the War Path—They Threaten Pennsylvania Railroad Officials—Senator Cameron a Convert of Retrenchment and Reform—The Ring Buy up the Commercial to Prevent its Circulation.

Organization of the Legislature.

Speaker Strang's Introductory.

The Exercise of Sound Economy Demanded.

The Clearly Expressed Will of the People Must be Obeyed.

Contested Seats in the House and Senate—Attempts to Abolish the "Record"—Sam. Josephs, Democrat, Comes to the Rescue—General A. L. Russell Appointed Adjutant General.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., January 5—8 P. M.

The Somerset Contested Case.

The Somerset case was disposed of after an hour's debate, by referring it to a committee to report who has a *prima facie* right to the seat. Messrs. Wallace, Buckalew, Lowry and Walls made speeches, Mr. Lowry siding with the Democrats in favor of swearing in Findley, and throwing the contest on Senll.

The Record Abolished.

The *Record* question was up in both branches. The House special order for to-morrow is on the resolution of Mr. Vankirk, abrogating the publication of the *Record*. Mr. Johnson, Democrat, opposed the action at this time, and was replied to by Mr. Vankirk in a pointed speech, taking ground favoring immediate retrenchment. He followed that the contract for publishing the *Record* was a contract it would be a never-ending job. His idea was that retrenchment should commence at once. Josephs led off on a motion to postpone for a week, when the House would not be in session. This proved that the Democrats are supporters of Bergner's job, but the temper of the House was manifestly against it, and Mr. Josephs, of Philadelphia, desiring to open Mr. Kirk's resolutions went over and adjournment followed. The House will vote to abolish the contract, I judge, by a decided majority. The Senate is more doubtful. Wm. Stevens attempted to get through a resolution looking to a new contract, but it was happily intercepted by Mr. Graham, who indicated opposition to the continuance of the *Record* in any form, and Senator Cameron was also opposed to it. Mr. White, who when it was passed. All the Allegheny members are against the *Record* job.

The Unexpended Balance.

The unexpended balance promises to be fruitful for legislation. Numerous bills have been prepared to meet every phase of the question. No matter who is Treasurer, there will be stringent legislation on the subject.

A Notable Conversion.

Senator Cameron has become a convert to retrenchment and reform, and favors a change in the mode of caring for the public funds. He expressed himself thus to-day while talking up Mackey.

Mr. Buckalew submitted an amendment making the Treasurer elective by the people.

The Franking Privilege.

Mr. Olmstead, in the Senate, introduced a bill to restore the franking privilege. It cost the State $82,000 in 1868. Its fate will depend on the *Record*. That abolished, and there will be no franking and no pasters and folders.

The Inharmonious Democracy.

The Democrats are not harmonious. The caucus this morning cleaned out Josephs on the second ballot by nominating Mr. Brown, of Clinton. Mr. Buckalew is Randall's nomination for Speaker of the Senate, and explained by saying he voted under instructions. Mr. Randall said Buckalew was a renegade. Mr. Buckalew replied that he would not notice such remarks from such a source. (Laughter on the Republican side.) Messrs. Buckalew and Wallace are rivals for the leadership of the party. The latter has it now, but the movement is formidable to reduce him to the ranks. Buckalew is rather heavy and profound for this latitude, and can't forget he was in the Washington Senate.

The Case of Ex-Officer Wray.

Governor Geary stated to-day to a party of Pittsburghers that he had not decided Wray's case, owing to conflicting letters from the judge who tried him. He promises a careful investigation, and is evidently disposed to leniency, but the Robinson case induces caution. The Governor owns that if the war he was misled in that pardon, and says he could not do otherwise than grant the same pardon to-day, should it be pressed by such respectable parties as urged Robinson's release.

Applicants for Office.

The Governor says there are three hundred applications for Sealer of Weights and Measures, and Flour Inspector, David L. Smith is here for the former, and George F. Morgan for the latter.

Contemptible Trick of the Ring.

The COMMERCIAL this day disappeared as soon as it arrived. Most of the copies were brought up and destroyed by those interested in preventing its circulation. At the news stands the whole package was bought by the ring men. The few copies that escaped seizure were greedily sought after, and passed from hand to hand among the members. Great indignation is expressed at such a tricky suppression of the paper. No copies came through the Postoffice. A member was refused papers, and told he had better wait till some arrangement was made about postage. The game is to keep the COMMERCIAL out of members' hands and secure the re-enactment of the franking privilege.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., January 4—11 P. M.

The Excitement on the Treasurership.

The excitement as to Treasurer has been intense this afternoon and evening. After the adjournment of the Legislature it became understood that Speaker Strang of the House and Speaker Stinson of the Senate had announced themselves for Irwin. This spread consternation in the Mackey camp, especially as it was stated that prominent Pennsylvania Railroad officials were taking an interest in Irwin's success. This was soon magnified into reports that the railroad interest and the Cameron interest had locked horns for a life and death struggle as to which should rule in the Legislature, and the question would be fought out on Treasurer. I give this as hotel talk, but it alarmed Don Cameron, and becoming satisfied the speakers were for Irwin, he served formal notice on the railroaders that it was to be war hereafter. The Treasury ring became greatly discouraged, and Irwin's stock went up. Senator Cameron telegraphed to J. Edgar Thomson, asking whether the railroad company had taken the field for Irwin. The answer came back from Thomas that he had expressed no preference on the question. This was shown around to satisfy certain members. Mackey's friends became encouraged, and the cry is raised that the railroad company was persecuting him. He claims this gained him strength, and says he has the names of forty-two members to a pledge to support him in caucus. He tells me his nomination is sure. Irwin's friends denounce all this as braggadocio, and assert that when the two Speakers, both Irwin men, call the general caucus he will have a majority. They are confident, and fully appreciate the work done against their candidate by the Cameron ring. At midnight both sides are hard at work. Irwin's managers at the Jones House, and Mackey's at the Lochiel. Charges of buying votes are freely made in all directions. The Philadelphia politicians are divided—Kemble, Connell and company working hard for Mackey, while Davis and Adaire are supporting Irwin. It is barely possible the question will be settled before morning. The only indication I can give as to the result is the unsatisfactory one that both candidates profess confidence in their ability to lead in the caucus. Irwin has certain substantial advantages, which have hitherto controlled the nomination, and it is not without presumption to suppose they will do so in this case.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., January 4—9 P. M.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House organized at twelve o'clock, and all the Republican nominees of last night were elected officers. The Democratic nominees were: Speaker, Robert E. Brown, of Clarion; Clerk, T. Sproul Leisenring, of Philadelphia; Assistant, G. R. Messmore, of Fayette; Doorkeeper, G. W. Stair, of York; Sergeant-at-Arms, John Dailey, of Philadelphia; Assistant, J. P. Kegrise, of York, and T. H. Seem, of Northampton; Postmaster, L. H. Davis, of Montgomery; Assistant, Joseph Bantz, of Cumberland.

Speaker Strang's Address.

Mr. Strang, the newly elected Speaker, said: *Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:*

Permit me to express my thanks for the high honor you have done me in your selection to preside over your deliberations during the present session. That you may have no cause to regret it is my highest ambition. And that I may be able to perform the duties satisfactorily, as well as with impartiality and fidelity, is my earnest desire. I trust that while I entertain a proper sense of the honor you have conferred, I have also some appreciation of the difficulties of the position, and need hardly suggest that your generous support in the observance of those rules by which our business is governed, and that courtesy by which the asperity of our debates is moderated, will be as absolutely essential to the harmony as well as usefulness of our session. I am not aware what, if any, measures of great importance are to be considered by us, and yet it can never happen otherwise than that the Legislature of a great State like ours should have important interests committed to its charge. And it is our business and that of our successors, so to develop our agricultural and mineral resources, and so to foster and direct our internal improvements, as to make our Commonwealth the garden and workshop of the country, as well as what its geographical position she is fairly entitled to be, the highway over which the commerce of the nation shall pass. In doing this the people demand, as they have a right to require, that we should exercise the most rigid economy consistent with the end to be attained, and while the liquidation of our public debt, which has for some years constantly been made, would seem to afford conclusive proof that the average legislation on financial questions has been calculated to protect the interests of the people, yet it must be admitted that there is still occasion for the exercise of sound economy in very many directions, and I sincerely hope our record on that subject during this session will satisfy the most fastidious. We must not forget that the people are our masters, and if we obey their clearly expressed will, looking to our constituents alone for counsel or control in the exercise of all our official duties, we shall not only meet the approval of good men everywhere, but will be able to extract the venom from the fangs of those who, seeking the notoriety which they can obtain in no other way, revel in calumniating public men, or the public men of the State, and connect themselves with different political parties only to hawk at and tear them.

Absent.

The only member absent was A. C. Smith, Republican, of Dauphin, who is sick.

Contested Seats.

Mr. Bunn presented the petition of Robert C. Graham, Republican, contesting the seat of John F. Mooney, Democrat, from the Sixth District of Philadelphia. To-morrow is fixed for drawing the committee to report.

Mr. Hong presented the petition of Joseph A. Georz, Republican, contesting the seat of John Georgiana, Democrat, from the Twelfth District of Philadelphia. Tuesday next was fixed for drawing the committee.

The "Record" Swindle.

Mr. Nibecker introduced a bill to abolish the committee appointed, in conjunction with a similar committee from the Senate, to inquire into the expediency of publishing a daily journal. Referred to the Judiciary Committee, which shall be issued every day, containing the proceedings of both houses, and for the fulfilment of the contract ample security shall be required, and committee authorized to contract with the lowest bidder.

Mr. Josephs moved for postponement till Tuesday. Carried.

Daily Sessions.

Mr. Brown moved that the daily hours of the session be from eleven till one o'clock. Carried.

The "Record" Again.

Mr. Vankirk, of Washington, offered the following:

WHEREAS, A contract was made on the 14th of January, 1867, between the Commonwealth, by a joint committee of both Houses, appointed under resolution adopted by the respective Houses, on the one part, and the late printer of Harrisburg, on the other part, providing for printing and binding, that said printer agrees to publish the proceedings of the Senate and House from the commencement of the present session for three years and until a new contract is made by a joint committee of the two houses, therefore,

Resolved, That said contract between the Commonwealth and George Bergner and wife is hereby absolutely rescinded, and the chief clerks of the Senate and House be instructed to notify said George Bergner that the publication of the *Legislative Record* will be received by either House or by the State, after which no legal contract is made for the publication of the same.

Mr. Webb demanded immediate consideration.

Mr. Johnson, of Crawford, objected to the immediate passage of the resolution, on the ground that no sufficient time was allowed to examine the allegations on the subject, but professed not to be an enemy of the movement if the facts warranted it. Mr. Vankirk explained that the statements that crime cannot be committed with impunity, and that if they persist in their lawlessness they will be made to taste the bitter fruits of their misdeeds, even to the murder of the law.

SHIPMENT OF SPECIE TO EUROPE.

The steamer Hammonia, for Europe to-day, took six thousand dollars in specie.

Disastrous Fire Near Greensburg, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBURG, PA., January 3, 1869.

About 11:45 P. M., a fire broke out in the dwelling of Wm. Holtzer, a quarter of a mile north of town, and before the arrival of the firemen on the ground the house was completely wrapped in flames. The family only succeeded in saving a few articles of clothing and furniture. Loss six thousand dollars; insured for three thousand.

THE TARIFF ON IRON.

Special Commissioner Wells's Statements—The Iron Manufacturers of the Mahoning Valley, Ohio, Pronounce Them Untrue.

Pursuant to call, a meeting of iron manufacturers and others was held at Andrews & Hitchcock's office, in Youngstown, Ohio, on Friday evening, December 31st, 1869, for the purpose of considering the recent movements in Congress looking to a reduction of the tariff on iron. Thomas Struthers was appointed President of the meeting; John Stambaugh, Jr., Vice President, and Joseph G. Butler, Jr., Secretary. The object of the meeting was explained by Andrews, A. B. Cornell and John Stambaugh, Jr., were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the meeting.

The following resolutions were offered by the committee, and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The Special Commissioner of the Revenue has stated in his report that the duty paid on the average cost of making pig iron in this country, which he estimates at $30 per ton, amounts to a tax from twenty-four to twenty-six dollars per ton, that the price of pig iron to consumers has been unusually high during the past year, and that the average of from eight to ten dollars per ton, and that a most ruinous competition has been created by not themselves engaged in its manufacture, sustain the statement that the duty paid on pig iron is from three dollars per ton. Now, therefore,

Resolved, That we, manufacturers, hereby declare that the foregoing statements, so far as they apply to the manufacture of pig iron in the Mahoning Valley, and therefrom in this region, are utterly untrue, and from our knowledge of the business in other parts of the country, we believe them to be no more applicable to any other locality; that the cost of making pig iron at them all than is set down.

Resolved, That a meeting, composed in part of consumers and workers of pig iron not engaged in its manufacture, and of operators and laborers in rolling mills and furnaces, and of citizens engaged in other pursuits than the manufacture of iron, is a practical statement that we are unanimously opposed to any reduction in the present duties on iron, and that we will be immediately also irons to the interests of many of us, and eventually injurious to all.

Resolved, That the attraction of capital to the iron manufacture, caused by the prosperous condition of that business, and the consequent high wages, and profits to an amount which barely represents reasonable interest on the capital invested, and the increased product of furnaces erected within the past year, which still remain idle, are facts well known to consumption, and thus bring about gradually and without serious disturbance the equilibrium between supply and demand, the real desideratum, viz: cheap iron.

Resolved, That we believe that a reduction in the price of iron by reduction of the tariff will necessarily compel reductions in the wages of laborers in the various departments of manufacturing, and this reduction can only be effected by reductions in the wages of laborers in furnaces and mines, thus inaugurating such direct contest with the laboring men as is unfriendly to all.

Resolved, That we respectfully but earnestly request our representatives in Congress, in view of the importance of the subject, not only to us but to our whole State, to oppose any change in the present Internal Revenue, to this Mahoning Valley, already depressed by the effects of the financial and commercial depression of the times, as well as of its importance to the general interests of the country, and to record their vote, his voice, his influence, and in all suitable ways, against the reduction of the tariff.

It was on motion agreed that the Secretary be instructed to furnish Representative Garfield with a properly authenticated copy of the proceedings of the meeting, and also to furnish copies for publication to the Youngstown, Niles, Warren and Cleveland papers, to the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL, and to such other journals as may be desired and solicited.

On motion, Joseph H. Brown and Thomas Struthers were appointed a committee to visit Washington City on the reassembling of Congress.

Mr. Stanton and Mrs. Lincoln.

An anecdote from Mr. Stanton's own lips, last summer, told in kind defense of Mrs. Lincoln, shows the instantaneous right action of his mind when he first saw the unfortunate. We use his own language: "The second day after I took office, one of those indescribable ladies called at the War Department, and my office, and handed me a card from Mrs. Lincoln asking me to see her. I made a counsel, and, I said, 'There is no place for you, and if there were, the fact that you bring me such a card would prevent my giving it to you;' and I tore the card up. The next day he came with a kind of small triumph in his eye, and handed me a formal letter from Mrs. Lincoln, making the same request. I said, 'I told you yesterday there was no place for you—there never will be one while I am Secretary. I tore up the letter, and you tore up the card.' Then. During the day I called upon her, and said, 'I thought it only proper to call upon you, and to say, regarding a card and letter I have received from you.' She said, 'Yes, Mr. Secretary, I thought that as wife of the President I was entitled to ask for so small a favor.' I said, 'Madam, we are in the midst of a great war for the life of the country. Our success depends upon the people. My first duty is to the people of the United States; my next duty is to your husband's honor and your own. If I should make such appointments, I should rankle at the very root of all confidence of the people in the Government, in your husband, and you and I, as true women, would not, for ambition, you are right, and I will never ask you for anything again,' and she never did."

A CORRESPONDENT, familiar with pavements in England writes that in Manchester wood and stone pavements are both used, and that the wood is much the more preferable, though probably costing more there. Both are laid in blocks of seven or eight inches in depth, and six inches to one foot square on the face. Wood pavement, probably, costs twice as much in England as here, and the stone twice as much here as there; but our correspondent's experience and observation satisfies him that the wood pavement is worth at least twice as much as the stone for all city use.

SECOND EDITION.

1 O'CLOCK, A. M.

WASHINGTON.

The Restoration of Virginia

The President Still Favors the Admission of the State—The New Orleans Custom House Quarrel—Charges Against Collector Casey—The Junction of the Pacific Railroads—Financial Matters—The Administration Favors Ratification of St. Thomas Treaty—Davis, Republican, Elected Governor of Texas.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 4, 1870.

Virginia.

Parties interested have been sounding the President on the Virginia question, and report him as standing squarely by what he said in his message, viz: "That the State ought to be admitted at once." The reasons grow stronger every day for believing, however, that she will not get in this month without a hard struggle, if at all. Some of the persons who testified for admission before the Reconstruction Committee have changed their evidence while going through the Government printing office, so that it is not satisfactory, and latest advices are that a majority of the committee will require further pledges from the State before reporting for admission.

The New Orleans Custom House Fight.

The fight between Collector Casey and the Louisiana delegation is getting lively. They charge among other things that he runs the Custom House on the Democratic party basis; that he has violated the law in appointing men to positions who are on his bonds; that some of these men are secret parties with Custom House brokers, that the pay of clerks is withheld so these brokers can buy up their certificates at a large discount, and that Longstreet's Department is the only one in the whole institution that is fairly and honestly managed.

Point of Junction of Pacific Railroads.

The act fixing the junction of the Union and Central Pacific Railroads says it shall be at or near Ogden, but the officers of the two roads have not yet determined upon the exact point where it shall be made, and where the repair and machine shops shall be erected. The Government directors withholds the bonds for five miles till the question is settled, while the roads will probably soon agree upon, and then the rest of the bonds for one hundred and sixty thousand dollars will be paid over.

Financial.

The Senate Finance Committee was to meet for business this week, but present appearances are that they will not, as enough members here to do anything. The only indication of a financial character is that Secretary Boutwell's idea of withdrawing and redeeming the seventy per cent. certificates will be favorably considered.

The St. Thomas Treaty.

Statements published here to-day indicate a certainty that the Senate will soon act favorably on the ratification of the St. Thomas treaty. Its members hold the national honor requires this course, and to reject it would be unjust to Denmark, after the action of the latter would have all three of the Islands instead of two, and the President so expresses himself in conversation on the subject.

More Trouble in the Schools.

There is further trouble on the school question here, the colored children having yesterday refused to attend the schools another of the white schools. This resulted in the withdrawal for a day of eight white children, and more will probably be taken out to-morrow.

The Paraguayan Presidential Election.

Private but authentic telegrams to-day from Texas give 775 majority to Davis, Republican, for Governor, all the counties but four being heard from. Davis and Jack for Senators are chosen as one of the Senators from the State is all gammon, for out and out Republicans have a majority in both branches of the Legislature, and will not elect such a man as he is by any means.

City Property Seized for Debt.

The furniture in the Mayor's office here was levied on to-day on a fi. fa. for $1,100, issued to-day, to be sold in a short time for a debt due by the city to an individual, and there was a nice little row about the matter.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 4, 1870.

FROM PANAMA.

Panama papers of December 21st are received per steamer Californian at Mobile. There is little news. A rumor at Lima says the United States steamer Lackawanna had gone to Gallapagos Islands to take formal possession in the name of the United States.

OCEAN MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

The Postoffice Department has made permanent arrangements with the Bremen line to carry mails between Galveston, Texas, and a German mail to Bremen Saturday. The line of boats will continue for the present to carry the European mails, and the Aspinwall, Colon, Williams and Guion line will carry mails to Queenstown every Wednesday.

NEW BREAD.

E. C. Gaffield, wholesale liquor dealer at 198 Malden lane, and a rectifier in the Second District of Brooklyn, was arrested yesterday on a charge of having manufactured a large amount of bread by the process discovered by Law.

FIRE IN BROOKLYN.

A fire this morning in the building 100 Fulton street, destroyed the stock of goods owned by R. J. Powell as a house-furnishing store, damaged the building and stock $12,000; insured.

ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.

Application was made to Judge Cardozo that the Cincinnati merchant Josephs, brought here by requisition under three indictments for stealing goods from the Cincinnati merchants in New York merchants, by *habeas corpus*, to be admitted to bail. Mr. Graham, of counsel in resisting the motion, stated the habit of men in desperate circumstances coming on to New York and purchasing bills of goods which are carried to such extent that the losses of New York merchants will exceed $1,000,000 this year per annum or more. The court reserved its decision, remanding the prisoner in the meantime.

CUBAN EXPEDITION.

It is reported that Cuban Junta got off last week quietly a large expedition to Cuba, and have another about ready to sail. Rumor adds that Prim will be President on later.

CHARGE TO THE GRAND JURY.

City Judge Bedford to-day charged the Grand Jury to wield their power fearlessly, fairly and impartially. He said he and the authorities in their honest endeavors to stem the current of the daring and reckless actions of the lawless element, had been met by many of them in emphatic terms that crime cannot be controlled with impunity. Equally sure will they persist in their lawlessness they will be made to taste the bitter fruits of their misdeeds, even to the murder of the law.

SHIPMENT OF SPECIE TO EUROPE.

The steamer Hammonia, for Europe to-day, took six thousand dollars in specie.

Disastrous Fire Near Greensburg, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBURG, PA., January 3, 1869.

About 11:45 P. M., a fire broke out in the dwelling of Wm. Holtzer, a quarter of a mile north of town, and before the arrival of the firemen on the ground the house was completely wrapped in flames. The family only succeeded in saving a few articles of clothing and furniture. Loss six thousand dollars; insured for three thousand.

THE TARIFF ON IRON.

Special Commissioner Wells's Statements—The Iron Manufacturers of the Mahoning Valley, Ohio, Pronounce Them Untrue.

Pursuant to call, a meeting of iron manufacturers and others was held at Andrews & Hitchcock's office, in Youngstown, Ohio, on Friday evening, December 31st, 1869, for the purpose of considering the recent movements in Congress looking to a reduction of the tariff on iron. Thomas Struthers was appointed President of the meeting; John Stambaugh, Jr., Vice President, and Joseph G. Butler, Jr., Secretary. The object of the meeting was explained by Andrews, A. B. Cornell and John Stambaugh, Jr., were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the meeting.

The following resolutions were offered by the committee, and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The Special Commissioner of the Revenue has stated in his report that the duty paid on the average cost of making pig iron in this country, which he estimates at $30 per ton, amounts to a tax from twenty-four to twenty-six dollars per ton, that the price of pig iron to consumers has been unusually high during the past year, and that the average of from eight to ten dollars per ton, and that a most ruinous competition has been created by not themselves engaged in its manufacture, sustain the statement that the duty paid on pig iron is from three dollars per ton. Now, therefore,

Resolved, That we, manufacturers, hereby declare that the foregoing statements, so far as they apply to the manufacture of pig iron in the Mahoning Valley, and therefrom in this region, are utterly untrue, and from our knowledge of the business in other parts of the country, we believe them to be no more applicable to any other locality; that the cost of making pig iron at them all than is set down.

Resolved, That a meeting, composed in part of consumers and workers of pig iron not engaged in its manufacture, and of operators and laborers in rolling mills and furnaces, and of citizens engaged in other pursuits than the manufacture of iron, is a practical statement that we are unanimously opposed to any reduction in the present duties on iron, and that we will be immediately also irons to the interests of many of us, and eventually injurious to all.

Resolved, That the attraction of capital to the iron manufacture, caused by the prosperous condition of that business, and the consequent high wages, and profits to an amount which barely represents reasonable interest on the capital invested, and the increased product of furnaces erected within the past year, which still remain idle, are facts well known to consumption, and thus bring about gradually and without serious disturbance the equilibrium between supply and demand, the real desideratum, viz: cheap iron.

Resolved, That we believe that a reduction in the price of iron by reduction of the tariff will necessarily compel reductions in the wages of laborers in the various departments of manufacturing, and this reduction can only be effected by reductions in the wages of laborers in furnaces and mines, thus inaugurating such direct contest with the laboring men as is unfriendly to all.

Resolved, That we respectfully but earnestly request our representatives in Congress, in view of the importance of the subject, not only to us but to our whole State, to oppose any change in the present Internal Revenue, to this Mahoning Valley, already depressed by the effects of the financial and commercial depression of the times, as well as of its importance to the general interests of the country, and to record their vote, his voice, his influence, and in all suitable ways, against the reduction of the tariff.

It was on motion agreed that the Secretary be instructed to furnish Representative Garfield with a properly authenticated copy of the proceedings of the meeting, and also to furnish copies for publication to the Youngstown, Niles, Warren and Cleveland papers, to the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL, and to such other journals as may be desired and solicited.

On motion, Joseph H. Brown and Thomas Struthers were appointed a committee to visit Washington City on the reassembling of Congress.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Ministerial Crisis in Spain—End of the Paraguayan War—Lopez Takes Refuge in Bolivia—Withdrawal of the Allied Troops—The Ecumenical Council—A General Congregation Held on Monday—Affairs in Paris—Le Rappel Newspaper Prosecuted for Violation of the Press Laws, &c., &c.

Resignation of the Spanish Ministry.

LONDON, January 4.—The resignation of the Spanish Cabinet in consequence of Italy's refusal to permit the candidature of the Duke of Genoa is announced. It is reported Admiral Topete will return to the ministry.

MADRID, January 4, Evening.—The ministerial crisis continues. The telegram from Florence announcing the negative of Italy was received here on Sunday, but its publication was suppressed by authority until to-day. For two days the Government has been in a state of indecision as to what course to take. The Duke of Montpensier was expected to arrive here this morning, but his friends have telegraphed that he cannot come on account of the situation created by the action of Italy.

The Paraguayan War Ended.

LISBON, January 4.—The mail steamer from Rio Janeiro, December 15, brings the following news from Paraguay: Ygnatime was occupied by the allies without resistance. Lopez has been driven from the soil of Paraguay. The Prince D'Eu and Senator Paranhos were expected at Montevideo on their return from the scene of war. The former would reach Buenos Ayres about the 1st of January. According to the very latest accounts the war in Paraguay was at an end. Lopez had fled into Bolivia with his family. An agreement has been signed between Brazil and the Argentine confederation, according to which Brazil will withdraw 14,000 men from Paraguay, and the entire contingent of the confederation will retire.

The Council.

ROME, January 4.—A general congregation of the Council was held at the Quirinal yesterday. The Pope was not present, and the Cardinal Prefect read the list of sees, dioceses and recent deaths of four Cardinals. The appointment of Cardinal Billo as President of the Commission on Congregations, and Cardinal Caterini, as President of the Commission on Ecclesiastical Discipline, was promulgated. The Council is in session to-day, and the business of organization is nearly settled.

Le Rappel Prosecuted.

PARIS, January 4.—The *Rappel*, one of the organs of irreconcilables, has been prosecuted for breach of the press laws in writing its leading political organizations among the soldiers.

**Program

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY JANUARY 5, 1870.

A GENERAL demand is made for a mining law applicable to the whole State. The necessity for such a law has had a terrible confirmation in the Avondale and other mine disasters, and the subject possesses an importance which should early arrest the attention of the Legislature.

IT is charged that Chief Justice CHASE has been in correspondence with the "independent" members of the Ohio Legislature, elected from Hamilton county, with the view to have them use the balance of power which they hold to advance his Presidential aspirations. His course in this respect is severely criticised as unbecoming his position. Nevertheless it is entirely characteristic, and should excite no surprise.

THE contest for State Treasurer at Harrisburg is kept up with unabated warmth. The Ring is experiencing an opposition from the people they did not expect. Let the friends of reform stand firm, and the "MACKEY Slate," so impudently put forward at an early day, and in defiance of popular sentiment, will surely be broken. An intense interest prevails throughout the State. The contest is between the People and the Treasury Ring, and the Republican masses are watching closely which way their representatives will decide it. Down with the Ring! should be the motto of Harrisburg, as it is among the people.

THE Beaver Canal Enlargement is developing a great deal of strength as a measure of first importance to Western Pennsylvania. The only opposition to it is inspired by the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad Company. The attempt of a Pittsburgh paper to prejudice the work by making the ridiculous charge that it is the measure of a ring for "plundering the Treasury" has failed utterly, and recoiled disastrously on the head of those making it; but it is probable that we shall next hear of the same paper begging for support from those against which the senseless charge was invoked. There is good reason for believing that the measure will be regarded with favor by the Legislature, and that the same spirit of liberality and justice which has been manifested towards other parts of the State will be shown for the West.

SPIRITUAL MATTERS MEASURED BY STATISTICS.

From all accounts, the chief cause of the present commotion in the Mormon church arises from the agitation of the question of BRIGHAM YOUNG's infallibility. BRIGHAM is even more positive than was the great founder of the creed, SMITH, who was in the habit of calling a council, and telling his assumptions of *infallibility* with a sham ceremony. Now, however, complete accordance with the wishes of BRIGHAM, and perfect unanimity among the members of "councils," and "quorums," is held to be equally as essential to salvation as polygamy. Premature communications to the policy pursued by the Prophet toward the "apostates." "Cut him off," said BRIGHAM YOUNG, when KELSEY voted against GODBE and HARRISON's expulsion. Some of the most substantial men of Utah have been already made the victims of this ecclesiastical execution. When their heads are spiritually severed their souls are solemnly assigned to the "buffetings of SATAN," and the body of the cause they have espoused is handed over to the elders of Israel for dissection.

This merciless severing of spiritual heads is almost as fatal to the happiness of the excommunicated as though they were deprived of their physical heads, owing to the fact that Spiritualism is making rapid headway in the Mormon ranks. Several of the dissenting Mormon Elders have embraced Spiritualism with a fervor and unction remarkable in these days of marvels.

Interviews with SOLOMON, DAVID and JOE SMITH, are every day occurrences in Utah, according to the evidence of the dissenting Elders. Elder PRATT, perhaps the best known of all the Elders, also avows his belief in Spiritualism, but his statements are not such as are calculated to gratify the great body of Spiritualists.

In a recent discourse, delivered in the Tabernacle, in the presence of some of the disaffected, PRATT made some novel statements, backing them up with an array of statistics absolutely startling. Professing an intimate knowledge of "the difference there is between the Son of the Morning and the Son of God," the Elder proceeded to describe the result. SATAN and one-third of the heavenly hosts were cast down on this creation, while the other two-thirds were given the privilege of coming to this earth to prepare for a higher state of being. There were now, he said, probably about 1,200,000,000 human beings in the world, and the fallen angels who were cast down to bother us numbered probably 800 or 150 to every individual now on earth.

Taking Elder PRATT's lowest estimate, we are tormented by at least 12,000,000,000 devils, and taking his higher estimate the number is augmented to 180,000,000,000. What an army of dusky servants his Satanic Majesty has under his command when all these are marshaled! This is not the worst of it. According to the Elder, "some of these devils can be perfect gentlemen, and appear like angels." Admitting the Elder's statistics to be correct, he wonder is there is so little evil in a world where every man, woman and child is left at the tender mercies of 100 to 150 devils, or 180,000,000,000 in the aggregate.

The dissenting Elders admit the spiritual influences, but they had not at last accounts acknowledged the correctness of PRATT's figures. The Elder, however, was careful not to make out a case for the opponents of the Prophet. He added that he knew of his own certain knowledge that JOSEPH said before he died that the world would be overrun by the devils," and the Elder added:

> "Unless you have the keys to enable you to distinguish between the supernatural beings that come to you, you will be deceived, and this would likewise be deceived; but these keys, tokens and signs are given for the express purpose that you may know if a survey when an angel or personage comes to you holding authority in the eternal world; for if, before you have received these signs and tokens, you will ask them in the name they give them to you, and by these you may know that they are sent of God."

Where upon he asks the dissenting members whether they had tried those keys on the spirits that influenced them. And upon their answering in the negative, he gives them over, in the language of the infallible, to be "cut off."

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN INDUSTRY CONTRASTED.

A correspondent of the London *Spectator* is favoring that journal with the result of his observations among the working classes of this country. Among other things, he is struck with the pace at which American mechanics work, giving it as his opinion that eight hours' work in this country is equally as severe upon the mind and body as ten are in England. This is to be expected from a new comer, and especially from an Englishman. An Englishman who visited his home after an absence of twenty years, spent in this country, and to some advantage, aptly describes the English mode. Looking out of his hotel window, he beheld a number of stone cutters at work. Everything was done in a methodical manner. The nearest man lit his pipe, looked at the stone upon which he was to labor, tied his apron string a little tighter, took a second look at the stone, addressed a remark to his nearest neighbor, took a third look, and made an abortive attempt to get the stone in a proper position; all the while with the sympathizing eye of his fellow workmen upon his every movement. Finally, at the end of nine minutes by the observer's watch, or to employ his own language: "In about the time an American workman would have had the job half done," the man managed to strike the first blow, when, to the disgust of the spectator, the immediately turned around to light his pipe again." Our naturalized English friend avers emphatically that the American mechanic accomplishes nearly twice as much work as the average English mechanic.

One other circumstance seems to have excited the surprise of the *Spectator's* correspondent, to-wit: The uniform temperance of the working classes in this country. A'e drinking, the evening employment of English workmen, is comparatively unknown, and the discovery startles the correspondent with the fact that some things that are accepted in England as inevitable, are looked upon as disreputable in America. But the greatest surprise of all is the universal adaptability of the American mechanic. The fact that a man who is cut off from employment in one avocation, turns his attention immediately, and with a fair degree of success, to an entirely different employment, requiring totally dissimilar tools, seems to be a perfect staggerer to the correspondent. To the Englishman who is engaged in precisely the same kind of work at which his grandfather was employed, the idea of a man working at two or three kinds of employment in a year, and rendering satisfaction in each, is simply marvelous. We will undertake to solve the seeming mystery with one short word—knack!

The American correspondence of the *Spectator*, we may add, is chiefly noticeable for its admission of many facts hitherto persistently denied or overlooked by the army of European tourists, and which English correspondents, and book makers in particular, have taken great pains to ignore.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania organized yesterday by electing Senator STINSON Speaker of the Senate, and Hon. B. B. STRANG Speaker of the House. It was not till Mr. STRANG placed himself in sympathy in a marked degree with the pronounced sentiment in favor of Economy, Retrenchment and Reform, that his election became possible. Without abating anything of criticism on his course last winter, we are free to say that it is greatly to his credit, and was well calculated to pave the way to the Speakership that he had the sagacity to perceive and the candor to admit the force of public opinion concerning Rings and profligate legislation. It was these professions by Mr. STRANG that led supporters of Retrenchment and Reform to acquiesce in the propriety of his election. With a Speaker pledged against Rings and corrupt combinations, the friends of reform in the House will find no difficulty in carrying through measures demanded by the people. It is something to know that Mr. STRANG unhesitatingly pledges himself to this extent to co-operate in procuring the measures of this description. We need not say that Mr. STRANG was not our choice; nevertheless we respect the judgment of undoubted reformers in going for him. Should their expectations in this regard be realized we shall be as prompt as any one to accord full credit to Mr. STRANG. We look confidently to the Republican members for the vigorous prosecution of the policy of Economy and Reform so earnestly desired by their constituents; and it is gratifying to know that they will to any extent have the co-operation of Mr. STRANG as Speaker.

In the selection of Mr. STINSON, the Senate have secured a prompt and capable presiding officer, and we believe, also, that in him the friends of reform secure an important advantage. We look with no little confidence to him to give an active support to those measures which in obedience to public opinion will come before the Legislature.

A GRACEFUL MONUMENT.

ALBERT B. DOD, of whom perhaps a majority of our readers have never heard, was for many years Professor of Mathematics and Architecture in the College of New Jersey, at Princeton. He died many years ago in the prime of his life, and left behind him no adequate memorial of his splendid intellectual powers. A few articles in a Review of rather limited circulation which have been collected and published in a volume, are all that remains to keep alive his name, though these papers show that Professor DOD possessed a mind of extraordinary range and ability, they convey no notion of the brilliant faculties which made their possessor so wonderful to his contemporaries. Few in number and generally written mainly to meet some controversial emergency in the religious denomination to which he belonged, these articles hardly confirm the current recollections of his acuteness, wit, learning, eloquence, &c.

When he died Dr. CHARLES HODGE characterized him as "one of the greatest men New Jersey had ever produced." ODEN HOFFMAN said of him, "DOD was the finest converser I ever met." The successive classes of students who received his instructions in the recitation and lecture room, regarded him with a degree of admiration which words could not express. Indeed, we suppose that no one could hear him talk for five minutes without receiving the impression that he was an extraordinary man. In the college with which he was connected, and among the posterity of those who were his pupils, his name will long live in traditions, more or less correct. And it is a great satisfaction to be able to state that the memory of this man of fine genius and admirable instructor, is to be revived and perpetuated in a manner, which, we trust, will inspire imitation. A DOD Professorship of Mathematics has been established in the institution of which he was so long an ornament, and has been endowed by his eldest daughter, now the widow of a millionaire. A graduate of the College referring in a New York paper, to this graceful filial tribute to a father's memory, states that when on "a summer evening of 1838 he called at the house of Professor DOD to be examined for admission into Princeton College, the eldest of his little girls was standing by his knee." Students of a somewhat later date remember the little girl somewhat more grown, leaning against the arm of her father's chair in the recitation room, and apparently interested in the exercises of the place. It was understood that the Professor intended to prove in the instance of his own daughters that women are as susceptible of mathematical discipline as the other sex. How far this purpose was ever carried out we know not—we may, however, confidently infer that this lady connects no unpleasant associations with the subject of mathematics.

GEORGE BANCROFT.

Much credit is due to the Government of the United States that it has, several times, honored literature by appointing eminent scholars and men of letters to high diplomatic positions. Against appointments of this kind strong prejudices were entertained by some practical people, and such prejudices were re-inforced more or less by English usage. In England, until a comparatively recent period only, men of aristocratic birth, with rare exceptions, were supposed to be fit representatives of British majesty on foreign ground. In this country people feared that men devoted to pursuits which had withdrawn them from constant intercourse with the world, would either neglect, or inefficiently perform the duties of diplomacy. Actual trial some time ago, proved that it is possible to select from the class referred to, men able to do the work of foreign embassadors in a manner not only satisfactory but brilliant. An author is not necessarily either a recluse, or a sentimentalist. To impose the duties of an embassador upon a mere "fowler of syllables," a hair-splitting metaphysician, or a spinner of fictitious adventures, would, of course, be rather hazardous, if not absurd. But the earnest seeker of truth, who has devoted his life to the investigation of the facts which illustrate the progress of mankind, and who has published the results of his investigations, would seem to be a very suitable person to represent one great nation in maintaining its relations with another. A man who has in this way been compelled with prolonged intensity to contemplate the making of history, is, we should think, very likely to find in the opportunity of directly taking part in the great march of events inspiration and excitement favorable both to zeal and industry. And this antecedent probability is abundantly confirmed in the annals of diplomatic intercourse before the American experiment was made.

The American experiment has shown that a scholarly ambassador can not only adequately perform his proper work, but in addition accomplish very important ends in removing injurious prejudices and in producing desirable prepossessions. It would be easy to show, indeed it is known, that Mr. IRVING in Madrid, Mr. EVERETT in London, and Mr. WHEATON in Berlin, left impressions in all those countries, which have since been of decided advantage to the American name. From several biographies of eminent persons deceased since Mr. BANCROFT was our ambassador in London, as well as from other sources, it is certain that the same commendation is due to him. But the compatibility of the literary and the diplomatic character in him and the value of his personal qualifications in his representative capacity, have, we fancy, been most strikingly exemplified in the position which he at present occupies in Germany. As an ambassador he will be always remembered as the negotiator of the treaties by which difficulties of long standing between several German States and this country have been settled. In accomplishing this work he is admitted both in Germany and here to have rendered services of the greatest importance. The thing which he had to do was by no means an easy task, and his reputation as a diplomatist will certainly grow in proportion as the true character of this achievement shall be better understood. At present it is pleasant to know how much is thought and made of Mr. BANCROFT among the Germans.

Dr. NIPPOLD, a distinguished though young German author, has just published at Heidelberg a work, suggested by the Great Council. Its subject may be generally stated to be the present status of Romanism in Germany, and it contains an elaborate discussion of the causes which have led to modern conversions to the Catholic Church. This, by the way; the work is dedicated to Mr. BANCROFT in terms which strongly express the estimation in which he is held there, not only by the learned but by all classes. He is ranked with IRVING, PRESCOTT and MOTLEY as having written history in a more free and unprejudiced spirit, with a sharper insight into the reality of things, and with a clearer recognition of human developement than any other modern writer of the class. He is also recognized as having shown in his writings, speeches, correspondence with BUNSEN, &c., remarkable comprehension of the German people and their history. Hence no real German popular festival, he says, can be celebrated without the presence of this representative of American science and American fraternity. "The LUTHER day at Worms," says Dr. NIPPOLD, "the Bonn University celebration, the SCHLEIERMACHER festival, the HUMBOLDT jubilee, all saw you in the midst of us, and not as a mere diplomatic spectator, but as an enthusiastic participant."

From other sources we know enough to be assured that there is no flattery or misrepresentation in all this. Mr. BANCROFT, knowing the German people as an Embassador ought always to know the nation to which he is accredited, is able to enter into their sympathies and to add to the labors of a diplomatist those of a missionary of progress and fraternal sentiment. We may hope that a time will come when all Embassadors will be expected to appear in this character.

A WESTERN journal relates an instance which occurred in the town of Abington Mo., where a party of boys, disguised by hideous masks and grotesque garments, called at the residence of an estimable lady, in that place. They entered noiselessly at the front door, and succeeded in frightening an infant almost into convulsions. The mother, hearing the horrified scream of her child, immediately hastened to its assistance. In hurrying to her child she suddenly encountered the masked figures and fell fainting to the floor. She was shortly after found by her friends, and proper remedies were administered, but her revival only witnessed the horrifying fact that she was hopelessly insane. Up to this writing no lucid intervals have been developed, and the woman is now a raving maniac.

The records of our mad houses present many similar instances, yet we have never heard of any steps being taken to impose a penalty upon the practical jokers who are responsible for the misery they entail.

It is regarded as a favorable sign of the times and an augury of our future prosperity, that, European financiers are devoting their efforts to the formation of joint stock companies, employing as their most powerful argument the "dead certainty" of the constant and early appreciation of United States Government bonds. These men argue that the United States Government will apply every year to the reduction of the debt the excess of its revenue. The excess may be one hundred millions of dollars, or not more than fifty millions of dollar. If it is one hundred millions of dollars the debt will be paid in fifteen years; if it is fifty millions of dollars the debt will be paid in twenty-three years. In the period of time, therefore, between now and 1893, it is confidently counted that all United States bonds will have risen to full par value, and it is the difference between that value and present rates the shrewd financiers perceive their profit.

THE Social Science Association is engaged upon an exhaustive enterprise, being no less than the printing of extremely clean sheets to be circulated in great numbers among the people, embodying greatly needed instructions on sanitary subjects—ventilation, water closets, drainage, sexual morality, and so forth. Not satisfied with the herculean task of endeavoring to enlighten the mass upon these and kindred topics, the Association is also engaged in procuring, at the request of Mr. John Stuart Mill, the opinions of prominent men in this country, journalists and politicians, on the practical working of the ballot—Mr. Mill, acting for a committee of gentlemen who foresee that this question will be one of the first to come up for discussion in the progress of political reform in Great Britain, has written a letter requesting the collection of the information —and a circular has been sent out which will draw out a very valuable expression of views and experiences on the subject.

CASES of suspended animation threaten to become as common as measles or mysterious disappearances. The St. Louis *Republican* relates the last, and most singular case recorded, where a well known citizen of that city related a singular dream to his daughter, in which he thought he had lost all power over himself, was pronounced dead, coffined, and about to be buried, when he kicked off the end of the coffin, and came back to life in the approved manner of such ghostly stories. Shortly afterwards the man was taken seriously ill, and has been pronounced dead by all physicians who have been called in by the stricken story. As latest accounts, the family persistently refused to bury him. The death in this instance was the result of a paralytic stroke. The most singular feature of the case is the fact that the funeral was duly advertised, when the daughter acquainted the rest of the family with the relation of her father's dream.

MR. ALFRED H. LOUIS, a barrister of Lincoln's Inn, London, and formerly proprietor and editor of the *London Spectator*, the paper which, throughout the whole course of the great rebellion, most faithfully, and staunchly, and enthusiastically adhered to the cause of freedom and the Union, has concluded to make his fortunes with the Americans hereafter. Mr. Louis is well known as an able political writer, was educated at Cambridge, and in his varied career as lawyer, journalist, traveler and politician has mingled with the foremost men of his day. By and by, we will have a goodly collection of naturalized first-class Englishmen among us, claiming a thorough knowledge of everything in the shape of authority in political economy, science and international law.

AMONG other troubles, it appears that the commissariat of the Spanish army is shockingly managed, and the certain want of food on a small coast steamer capable of carrying comfortably 100 to 200 soldiers, and aboard of which were crowded at first 1,200, was probably the true cause of an outbreak in which a number of men lost their lives. At some points in the country garrisoned by Spanish forces, bacon sells for a few cents per pound on account of its over-abundance; in others none can be had at fifty cents per pound, and so with every staple article of food. Vegetables, that are of such value in preserving the health of an army, are never to be had save as the soldiers buy them. The medical staff is also badly organized, and the sick and wounded received little or no attention.

MR. MCHENRY, agent of the English holders of Erie securities, is preparing to organize arrangements for bringing the Erie princes to book. Enough is known to justify the belief that a fight with all the English doggedness will be aroused. If so, the bull dog character of the English for fighting may fix Messrs. Fisk and Gould, the Erie road, Opera House and all so that they will be left sticking to the mud, unless some fine morning, before the part of the conflict is reached, the Erie princes should take the "Excelsior" line and "go up in a balloon."

A LOUISVILLE paper relates the horrible death of a child four years old, who was bitten on the cheek by a dog belonging to her father. The father immediately killed the animal! Just here we are tempted to comment on the superstition which kills a dog after the harm is done, instead of exercising a little common sense in dispensing with the presence of such dangerous pets.] Less than a month elapsed when the child displayed the unmistakable symptoms of hydrophobia. The disease runs its course in three days, the horrible spasms being lessened in a great manner by strong opiates.

THE authorities at Havana must be reduced to a severe strait when they are compelled to resort to such shifts as the telegram published the other day to the effect that the Cuban Junta in New York had advised their countrymen to abandon the field. As a matter of course, the Junta indignantly deny the statement. No person claiming ordinary penetration can fail to perceive in the tenor of the greater portion of the news received through official channels an indication of the weakness of the government.

THE Ku-Klux have begun operations again in Obion county, Tennessee, where they have engaged in the time honored pastime of hanging negroes. A correspondent gives the facts in a case where a revenue officer confiscated some illicit whisky at Pulaski. That night a band of masked men went to the storehouse, bursted in the doors and carried off the whisky, threatening the revenue officer that if he made another seizure they would swing him to the nearest tree.

THE New York *Times*, reviewing the business of the past and the prospect of the future, says: The prospects of business for 1870 appear good, and indeed better than was expected a few months ago. The merchants with whom our reporter has conversed, appear very cheerful, and consider that now the danger has passed business will revive, and all classes will enjoy a highly prosperous year.

JOHN BULL AND GEOGRAPHY.

English Pretensions and Errors—Some Notable Instances.

Along with his geographical and historical, the John Bull of modern times is apt to be a topographical—chronological blunderer. He don't improve much on Hume or Robertson. The books and writings of Mr. Bull Run Russell are absolutely vermicular with errors if one could take time to note them, and we now give one or two of them.

After his sojourn among the chivalry in the early part of the rebellion, he returned north by the way of Chicago and Niagara, and of the great wonder his diary thus speaks:

"Now, then, said an English voice, who's for Clifton Hotel? All passengers leave for this side of the Falls! As the train below of the engine and the rattle of the train were dying away the echo seemed to swell into a reverberating hollow sound from the perpendicular banks of the *St. Lawrence*. It is the Falls."

This river would seem to be a favorite point for his countrymen at which to locate mistakes, and Russell has a very venerable antetype in Sir Archibold Alison. In his "History of Europe," called by some critic "The Apotheosis of the Tories," when he comes to narrate briefly the war on our border in 1812, and of Hull's invasion of Canada, says: "He crossed the St. *Lawrence* opposite Detroit." The St. Clair happens to have a bed in this particular region, and the St. Lawrence is several hundred miles to the eastward;—the one flows into Lake Erie at its head below Detroit, and the other commences at the foot of Lake Ontario, receiving the waters of the lakes at Kingston. This is no mere printer's mistake, for it looks very much like long, fleecy, protracted ignorance. It appeared in the first edition of 1848, and after twenty-six years is accepted in the edition of the present year.

Here is another of Mr. Russell's. In his book of "Eccentric Personages," when speaking of the celebrated Col. Torleton, of Revolutionary fame, he asserts that T. wished to obtain permission from Lord Cornwallis to take a certain number of horse and foot and break through the siege of Yorktown, but was impelled afterwards to abandon it on recollecting that he had long before discovered his military imbecility in his (Cornwallis's) campaign in India."

What an unparalleled, ignorant slur on a really magnificent soldier.

The surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, as every chawbacon in the western woods well knows, occurred in 1781. Cornwallis returned to England, and notwithstanding his adverse fortune in America, was selected as the very one capable to meet the imminent danger in India.

There he was sent in 1790, accomplished the terrible defeat of Tippoo Sahib at Seringapatam, and capturing spoils of war in gold and diamonds worth three millions sterling, and really established English power in India.

The fact seems that Russell, with all his quick observing qualities, is a "genius" of that style who, when they labor to be serious, take a great liberty with facts; and, despising all dull, plodding *"book learning,"* become indeed very original thinkers if not inventors. Such persons appear to despise anything like precedent, and Russell comes up very closely to Bulwer's clown's definition of this kind of genius —one who can do everything but what is useful.

Of Mr. Russell's late productions a critic of the *Press*, perhaps Dr. Mackenzie, thus speaks: "William Howard Russell—the famous correspondent of the London *Times*—seems to be sinking steadily in literary credit. The first of his efforts in fiction, a novel, "Dr. Brady," made people stare and now the "Diary in the East," published by Routledge, is likely to make people laugh. This diary is an account of the Royal tour in the East, and the Prince of Wales, in which Russell accompanied the royal travelers as chief reporter, and it is a flashy, flunkey compound of work such as Russell's former friend, Thackeray, would have made capital fun of. The flunkey passages are caudy and extravagant, and the whole thing is in the worst possible taste.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

There were seventy-four steamboat disasters on Western waters last year, involving an actual loss of over $1,000,000, upon which there was an insurance of $668,000. The heaviest losses were as follows: Oregon City, sunk at Natchez; loss $50 000; Ruth, burned at Duckport, loss $80,000; Ben Johnson, Hy. Adkins, Carrie V. Kountz, G. B. Allen, Jennie Lewis, America and Tinny Scott, all burned in April at St. Louis, loss $138,000; Clifton, Westmoreland, Melnotte, Cheyenne, Darling and Mary Erwin, all burned at Cincinnati in May, loss $152,000; W. R. Arthur, stranded at Paris, loss $45,000; Stonewall, burned at Cape Girardeau, loss $45,000; Swallow, sunk near Cincinnati, loss $32,000.

The great natural curiosity known as Sunken Lake is situated in the Coast Mountains, about seventy-five miles northeast of Jacksonville, Oregon. The walls are two thousand feet high and almost perpendicular, running down into the water and having no beach. The depth is unknown, the surface is smooth and unruffled, and it lies so far below the surface of the mountain that the air currents do not affect it. Its length is estimated at twelve miles and its breadth at ten. No living man has, it is said, ever reached the water's edge. The lake is "solemn, still, and mysterious by the hoary of the everlasting hills, like a huge well scooped out by the hands of genii."

A paper in Carson, California, thought it told a big story when it said a trout, measuring three feet and weighing seven pounds, had been taken with a hook out of Lake Tahoe; but a Sacramento paper laughs at the story, and declares that it, or its editor, saw a trout alive which was taken out of the same lake and weighed forty-five pounds and four ounces. It will not yield even one of the odd ounces.

The plan of a central kitchen is to be tried in Brooklyn. Prof. Blot has established one in Hamilton street, from which, in a few days, he can supply ready-cooked food to families residing within a radius of three miles. It will be distributed in close cans similar in plan to the well known Norwegian kitchens. The only ground for the failure of the enterprise appears to be in the fact that it will take some time to familiarize the public with it, and to show them how much comfort and convenience there is in it.

Michigan produced some $30,000,000 worth of lumber the past year, and employed some 20,000 men in getting it out. On the eastern shore there were manufactured, 1,500 feet of lumber in boards and planks, of shingles, 248,826,000 feet; of lath, 114,550,000 feet. Even the manufacture of pickets foots up 410,500 feet.

A modest youth in Indiana asked a young lady if he might "be allowed the privilege of going home with her," and was indignantly refused; whereupon he inquired, very humbly, if he might be "allowed to sit on the fence and see her go by."

An accomplished Jerseyman thought to save money by deserting his family and living with his washerwoman. He was in a hurry when his wife sent the three small children after him.

The Marquis of Bute has kept his promise to the Hastings family, and restored the Ayrshire estates, which he bought when they were sacrificed for racing debts, to the sister of the late Marquis, at the same price which he paid for them.

The Philadelphia Tract and Mission Society, through its six missionaries, fifty-five superintendents and eight hundred visitors, distributed over New York in December fifty-six thousand five hundred English, eighty thousand four hundred and seventy-seven German, and one hundred and thirty-five French tracts.

The latest French story: "A very pretty girl, of about eighteen, applied to the Central Commissary of Police at Lille, a few days back, to obtain for her the authorization necessary to visit the murderer Tampmann in his cell. 'And on,' What have you got to say to him?' asked the functionary. 'Sir, the matter is very simple,' she replied. 'he is alone, and requires care and nourishment. If I went and stayed with him for the time he still has to live, I should be most attentive, and he could leave me the four thousand francs which he still possesses.' The functionary laughed, and ordered to make the young woman understand the impropriety of her suggestion, but she did not see the case in that light, and simply remarked: 'But, sir, his money will be lost, and he is so dull alone!'"

A Colored Diplomat.

An account of the New Year's presentation at the White House says: "After most of the diplomatic corps had been presented, Gen. Alexander Tate, the new Haytien Minister (a colored man), entered the parlor. Mr. Fish introduced him in the most cordial manner, and he was received with marked warmth by the President. Gen. Tate delivered a little speech, filled with compliments, to which the President replied by thanking him for the expressions which he had uttered. The President and Gen. Tate entered into conversation, which was only interrupted by the arrival of fresh visitors. Several of the Cabinet Ministers requested and were introduced to Gen. Tate, Postmaster General Creswell entertained him for some minutes. The civility which was shown to the colored diplomat did not stop with to his colleagues in the foreign representation. He seemed to be entirely ignored by them. Gen. Tate, however, must have been gratified by the cordiality with which he was met by the people of the Government. No one detected, Burnell, on December 31, 1869, opening a letter, and subsequently requested a friend of his, named Alex. Hildebrand, to watch Burnell, and he saw him in the act of opening a letter while witness was at his side; defendant was prying it open with a lead pencil; when he saw that he was observed, Burnell turned around and dropped on the lounge as if overcome with liquor; he had been drinking; saw a letter which had been opened; it was addressed to the First National Bank of Clarion, Pa.; the letter was sent to its address; witness called in the conductor of the car, Mr. Young, and asked his advice; caused defendant to be arrested in Harrisburg by an officer at the depot; after we left Middletown, defendant rose and stood at his table, and took letters out of his pigeon-hole, and seemed to be trying to seal them up again; he then went to the water closet; letters were found at the defendant's table in one of the holes in the case where witness saw him put them after leaving them open.

Burnell was held in $5,000 bail for a further hearing.

THE correspondent of the New York *World*, at Rome, writes that all the most intelligent Catholics with whom he meets seem to agree with Cardinal Antonelli in regretting that the Council should ever have been held; and most of them pretty plainly express a hope that the new dogma of the Papal infallibility at least may be smothered in committee. The Papal allocution has the same vague and almost irritating character of mystic obscurity which marks most of the spiritual utterances of the Holy Father. The great majority of the prelates here assembled, of course, are enchanted with the address, and there is good reason to believe that they are perfectly ready to support any pretensions whatever which the Holy Father may insist upon putting forward.

W. TELL BARNITZ.

THE ERIE CANAL.

Letter from Senator Thomas Howard—Extract from his Speech in 1868.

The following letter was mislaid at the time of its receipt, otherwise it would have been promptly printed. This apology is due to the writer, Hon. Thomas Howard, one of our State Senators.

PITTSBURGH, December 3, 1869.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I see by your paper an article calling attention to the proceedings of the Board of Trade in regard to the Pittsburgh and Erie Ship Canal and the extension of the Connellsville Railroad south. These projects meet my views fully, and I desire to assure you that I will sustain them to the full extent of my ability; and should legislation be needed, I shall be very glad to aid in any suitable way measures that I regard as of vital importance to our community. This city is indebted to you for calling attention to these matters, and I hope your efforts will be sustained by our business men, who ought at once to take an earnest hold for additional transportation facilities.

Respectfully yours, THOS. HOWARD.

Senator Howard, in May, 1868, made a speech before the Mansfield Grand Club, in which he discussed the question above referred to. We take from our files the following extract. Alluding to the fact that there was dissatisfaction with the tariff, because not all interests were not alike protected by national legislation, he said:

"There is undoubtedly ground for this complaint; and it is well known that sixty cents per ton more duty on foreign coal, and a similar reduction on the present rates of transportation would enable our coal dealers to reach the Atlantic seaboard with all the three million dollars worth of coal annually. We are a mining and manufacturing community, and these our great resources of wealth and prosperity, and to maintain ourselves in these positions we are most vitally interested in *cheapening transportation*. We should not blind our eyes to the fact that the Western States are assuming the position of "free trade," and they will be aided in the policy by the Southern States as fast as they are restored to the Union, and while it will be a primary duty of your representative in Congress to contend for all the tariff we can get, yet the true policy of our section is to labor for cheap transportation. A dollar saved in freight is just the same as a dollar of tariff. The Northwest have asked the National Government to connect the upper lakes and the upper Mississippi river by a ship canal. Why should not our people ask Congress to connect the upper Ohio and Lake Erie by a ship canal from Beaver? Already there are canals from that place, one to Erie and the other to Cleveland, the distance to Erie being about eighty-five miles, and to Cleveland one hundred and twenty-three miles. Slack water the Ohio to Beaver, and Pittsburgh will be placed in a position to maintain her manufacturing ascendency. Such ponderous manufactures as we produce, are much the best and cheapest transported by water. Now, our iron masters bring their ore from Lake Superior to *mine coal* at a cost of over five dollars per ton. If a ton and a half of ore makes a ton of iron, seven dollars and fifty cents are added to the cost of transportation. If boats suitted to the navigation, of 200 to 500 tons burthen, were loaded at the mines of Lake Superior, and by ship canal from Erie, could land at the wharf in Pittsburgh, the ore can be delivered for one dollar and fifty cents per ton. It is well known that capital is leaving Pittsburgh, and locating where the coal and ore can be brought together cheaper.

While our coal men would dislike the obstruction that a slack water to Beaver would place on their trade below high water, yet they would be ten-fold more than compensated, in the benefit of the pools for hauling and lumbers; while during low water their boats could be placed below the dams and moored, ready for the first rise. It is well known that harbor room in the Ohio, near Pittsburgh, for coal-boats is hard to get, and many are now driven from the shore to the piers of the bridges; and they would derive a still greater compensation in having the markets of the whole chain of the Lakes opened to them; and besides their boats could enter the New York and Erie Ship Canal at Buffalo, and traverse the whole length of the State of New York. Boats could be constructed that could navigate the lakes and receive their loads in the Monongahela and the Ohio and discharge them at any point on the lakes or in the city of New York, without reshipping. More than $3,000,000 worth of coal annually, and millions more in value of glass and other Pittsburgh manufactured articles, could thus find a market from which they are now excluded for the want of cheap transportation. Let this improvement be made and it will add two hundred dollars to every acre of coal land in our county.

The ship canal of the State of New York transports more than three times the freights that has ever all of her canals. The people of that State did wisely in holding on to their canal and improving it, while the people of Pennsylvania did a very unwise thing when they sold theirs to a monopoly to be destroyed.

Why does Congress appropriate the public money to open and repair harbors and clean out the channels of rivers? It is because it is the duty of the National Government, under its power to "regulate commerce among the States," and provide for the "general welfare," to stimulate production and aid in developing the wealth of the country by opening and providing safer and better channels for our inland commerce. In the vicinity of Pittsburgh are millions of wealth to individuals and the nation that now is worthless and useless for the want of some cheaper mode of transportation.

This is a matter that sooner or later must command the attention of our citizens, and in my humble judgment the sooner the better it will be for the permanent interests of Pittsburgh. While the National Government is aiding railroads to reach the Pacific, and thus giving to us a route nearer, quicker and cheaper to Europe to grasp and control the commerce of the Indies, let the good people of Pittsburgh remember that they are a part of the same great and mighty nation, and equally entitled to its fostering care and assistance.

FROM TENNESSEE.

Tullahoma and Vicinity—The Home for the Husbandman—Fertility of the Soil and Healthful Climate.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial

CHESTNUT GROVE, NEAR TULLAHOMA, TENN., December 28, 1869.

So many letters of inquiry have been addressed me from your county that, with your permission, I shall again avail myself of your columns to reply to them.

Tullahoma is located on a "bench" of the Cumberland Mountains, which are distant twenty miles eastward. The town was burned during the war, but is rebuilt and contains nine large dry goods stores, doing a fair business, with the usual complement of saloons and mechanic shops. The country adjacent for five miles round, is level as a prairie, with fair soil, easily tilled and enriched, and abundance of fine timber of oak, chestnut, walnut, hickory and poplar. During the last year every improved farm, with three or four exceptions, has been purchased by northern men, mostly from Ohio and Pennsylvania, at prices varying from ten to fifteen dollars, according to improvements.

No portion of the United States is so healthful, none so blessed with sweet crystal springs of freestone water, and health-giving springs of great medicinal virtues. In a radius of five miles around Tullahoma are nine sulphur and chalybeate springs, great resorts in summer.

This "bench" being elevated 700 feet above Chattanooga, has one of the most delightful climate on this continent, the thermometer scarcely ever indicating a temperature of 95° in summer, and very rarely the freezing point in winter. A very light fall of snow is seen occasionally, which vanishes as soon as the sun banishes the clouds. Thus invalids are attracted hither from all quarters, and summer visitors from the Gulf States hie hither to enjoy the waters and the cool breezes ever wafted hither from the mountains.

Farming by the negro has a touch of a very primitive character, being mostly confined to growing corn. On the same acres, corn has been grown for *forty years*. The bull-tongue plow is the great implement. In March a furrow is run, the corn planted therein, and when "up" they "hust out the middle." Twice more the inevitable tongue roots through, when the crop is "laid by" "done finished." The hogs (next in importance to the native) are of the gentleman order; roaming at will, making their own living; called up from the "mast" about first of December; kept "full" of corn for two or three weeks," then butchered. These hogs are a curiosity. Seen as deer, scampering as foxes; they go through a fence on the flank, or if but five or six rails high, *they jump over it*. But the Yanks are bringing the Chester whites, the Berkshire, and Essex, and thus these wind-splitters must shortly subside.

Here is the home of blowjobs, peach, pear, plum and grape. So abundant are these fruits, that the hogs are invoked to consume them, apples reform the orchards for five months, from June to November.

The natives, disliking the energy and jeers of the Yankees, are leaving in crowds for Texas; they say, they are being whipped till the life is thoroughly.

Tennessee enjoys the best markets in the Union for her products, cotton, cattle, breadstuffs and fruit, the Gulf States at all times affording a ready market.

Considering our railroad facilities, the cheapness and quality of land, the healthful climate, the cheapness of living, and the great prospects of the future prosperity of this State, it is not strange that emigrants are flocking hither from the North and from Europe, in one year the whole face of this country has been changed; society has become northern in every aspect. In my next, of local and political affairs.

W. TELL BARNITZ.

OPENING LETTERS.

A Pittsburgh and Philadelphia Postal Car Clerk Charged.

H. C. Burnell, a clerk on a postal car between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, had a hearing in Philadelphia on the charge of opening letters, on Saturday, before United States Commissioner Phillips. John N. Wood was the only witness examined. He is an assistant clerk on the postal cars between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. Wood deposed that he detected Burnell, on December 31, 1869, opening a letter, and subsequently requested a friend of his, named Alex. Hildebrand, to watch Burnell, and he saw him in the act of opening a letter while witness was at his side; defendant was prying it open with a lead pencil; when he saw that he was observed, Burnell turned around and dropped on the lounge as if overcome with liquor; he had been drinking; saw a letter which had been opened; it was addressed to the First National

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For sale at Par and Accrued Interest from October 1st

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, January 4, 1870.

There was apparently a very active money market to-day, but the volume of discount business was very small. Money is yet uncomfortably close, and the demand for loans is much beyond the supply of loanable funds. It is felt, however, that the market is in a fair way of being released from its long thraldom of stringency, but it will require time to produce the change.

In New York the year opens with a somewhat depressed feeling in the markets generally. This tone, however, is to be regarded mainly as the consequence of a temporary activity in money, growing out of arrangements for the payment of January interest and dividends, and which may be expected to gradually disappear within the week. The apprehensions for money are quite active, and street lenders obtain, on stock collaterals, 7 per cent, in currency to 7 per cent, in gold. At present, the condition of exchanges at the financial centers of the country does not indicate any immediate reflux of currency to this point—a movement usual in January; and as the amount of money sent out for the crop movements was less, during the later months of the past year, than is usual at that season, it may be expected that the amount returned before the close of this next four or six weeks, will not be so large as in former years.

The fluctuations in the price of Government bonds seem very light, and the action of the Treasury is regarded as most judicious and meets with general approval, as the late large sales, at a period when gold was least wanted for export or customs, and when the supply upon the market was very unusually large, was regarded as calculated to unnaturally depress the premium, while it left the Treasury in no position to supply the market at periods when gold usually goes out of the country and the customs demand is most active. The reduction in the purchases of bonds will restrict the competition between the Government and private purchasers, at a period when the latter are always free buyers for the reinvestment of their January interest and dividends.

Messrs. Ira B. M'Vay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
U. S. Bonds '81	115	115⅛	115⅛
U. S. Bonds '62	112	112⅛	112⅛
U. S. Bonds '64	112⅛	112⅛	112⅜
U. S. Bonds '65	112⅛	112⅝	112⅝
U. S. Bonds, new, '65	111⅞	112	112
U. S. Bonds '67	111⅞	111⅞	112
U. S. Bonds '68	109⅝	109⅝	109⅞
10-40s	109⅛	109⅛	109⅜
Gold	119½	119¾	119⅝

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

	Jan. 3.	Jan. 4.	Adv.	Dec.
Gold	119¾	119⅝		⅛
U. S. Bonds, 1881	115⅝	115⅝		
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '62	112⅜	112⅜		
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '64	112⅜	112⅜		
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '65	112⅝	112⅝		
U. S. Bonds, new 5-20s, '65	112⅛	112⅛		
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '67	111⅞	112	⅛	
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '68	109⅝	109⅝		
U. S. Bonds, 10-40s	109⅜	109⅜		
U. S. Currency 6s	109¼	109¼		⅛

—The Comptroller of the Currency has issued the following circular to bankers, which is also of interest to business men:

December 22d, 1869.—The man who was charged with stealing $2,000 unsigned $50 and $100 notes, prepared for the First National Bank of Jersey City, from the vaults of this office, in April, 1867, has been tried and was found guilty by the jury; but for an alleged defect in the indictment, the verdict was set aside by the Court, and the prisoner was discharged. It is probable, however, that another will be made to put the stolen notes into circulation. With a view to protect the public from loss, as far as possible, it is recommended that all $50 and $100 notes purporting to be issued by the First National Bank of Jersey City be rejected. The bank will be prepared to redeem all genuine notes of these denominations as fast as they may be presented. The numbers on the upper right hand corner of the stolen notes run from 19,569 to 19,638; and on the lower left hand corner from 871 to 750. But as the numbers may be altered or obliterated, it will be safer to refuse all $50 and $100 notes of the First National Bank of Jersey City.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 85 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Bank Clearing Stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

January 4, 1870.	10 00/11 00	12 10/1 00	1 30/4 00
	M'RNING.	M'RNING.	M'RNING.
New York Central	186⅛	186⅛	186⅞
Erie	23⅝	23⅞	23⅞
Harlem	125	125	125
Reading	93⅞	93⅞	93⅝
Michigan Central	113	113	113
Michigan Southern	84⅝	84⅝	85
Illinois Central	132	132	132½
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	83	83	83½
Chicago and Northwestern	82	82	82⅝
do preferred	81½	81½	81¾
Rock Island	93½	93½	93¾
St. Paul	72⅝	73	73
do preferred	85¾	85¾	86
Toledo and Wabash	49½		49½
Toledo and Wabash, pref.			
Fort Wayne	86¾	87	86¾
Chicago and Alton	141	141	141
Ohio and Mississippi	23¾		24
Western Union Telegraph	71⅝		71⅝
Pacific Mail	41¾		41¾
Adams Express	61½		61½
Wells, Fargo & Co	19¾		19¾
American M. U. Ex.	34		34
United States Ex.	48		47
Merch. U. Ex.			
Gold	119½	119¾	119⅝

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Mon.	Tues.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	186¾	188		1¾
Erie	22	23¾	1¾	
Harlem	129	125		4
Reading	90¾	93¾	3	
Mich. Central	117	116		1
Mich. Southern	84½	84⅝	⅛	
Illinois Central	133½	134	½	
Cleve. and Pitts.	83	83¼	¼	
Chicago and North.	67¾	68	¼	
do preferred	81½	82	½	
Rock Island	91½	93¾	2¼	
St. Paul	73	73		
do preferred	85¼	85¾	½	
Tol. and Wabash	49	49¼	¼	
do preferred		71		
Fort Wayne	86¼	86¾	½	
Chicago and Alton	142½	143	½	
Ohio and Miss.	23¾	24	¼	
Western U. Tel.	32⅝	32		⅝
Pacific Mail	41¾	41¾	¼	
Adams Express	61½	61		½
Wells, Fargo & Co	19¾	19¾		
American M. U. Ex.	34	35¼	1¼	
United States Ex.	48	47		1
Merch. U. Ex.				

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 85 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building,) dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists, on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY EVENING, January 4, 1870.

Our markets continue dull, and without much change in prices. We quote as follows, the wholesale store prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLE BUTTER—We quote at 70@75¢ ₱ gallon.

APPLES—Market dull and with a large supply in store prices are somewhat nominal. We quote common at $1 12@1 25 ₱ bbl; medium at $2 50; prime at $3 00, and extra assorted at $3 50@3 75 ₱ barrel.

BUTTER—There is a fair supply on the market at 35@35¢ ₱ lb for prime to extra roll. Common grades nominal in price and dull.

BEANS—Dull at $2 50@2 75 ₱ bushel for prime medium and navy.

BACON, LARD, ETC.—There is a moderate demand. We quote sides shoulders at 14½@15¢; ribsides at 16¾¢; clear sides 18¾¢; lard in tierces 18¾¢; lard in buckets 19¾¢ ₱ lb., and mess pork $32 ₱ bbl.

CHEESE—Market dull; sales of Western Reserve at 17¾¢; Hamburg 15¢; Ohio Factory 18¾¢; Ohio Goshen at 19¾¢; New York Goshen at 20¢; Limburger at 19½@20¢, and Sweitzer at 20@20¾¢ ₱ lb.

CRANBERRIES—We quote cultivated at $14@16 ₱ bbl, and common at $10@12 ₱ bbl.

DRIED FRUITS—We quote dried apples at 8@8¢ and peaches at 11@12¢ ₱ lb for prime to choice articles.

CIDER—Receipts good and market dull and prices nominal as to quality and size of barrel. We quote at 5½@6¢ ₱ gal.

EGGS—We quote all warranted fresh at 37@38¢ ₱ dozen. Preserved at 32@33¢ ₱ dozen.

DRESSED HOGS—We quote at $11 50@12 00 ₱ cwt, as to size and condition.

HAY—Receipts by country wagons light and market firm at $17 00@25 00 ₱ ton, as to quality. Baled hay $18 00@21 00 ₱ ton.

HUSKS—Sales at 3¢ ₱ lb.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland lime at $2 25, and white lime at $1 50 ₱ bbl.

LARD OIL—Market firm, with sales of extra No. 1 at $1 48@1 50, and No 2 at 95@$1 ₱ gallon.

ONIONS—Demand fair at $2 50@3 00 ₱ bbl for prime to choice.

POTATOES—Prime peachblows are in demand at 90¢ on the track, and 55@60¢ ₱ bushel, from store.

SALT—We quote by car load Allegeny brands at $1 80, and from store in a retail way at $2 00 ₱ barrel.

SEEDS—There is very little doing in seed of any kinds. Clover seed sells slowly at $6 00@6 25 ₱ bushel. We quote timothy seed nominally $4 00@4 50 ₱ bushel, and flax seed at $2 10@2 20 ₱ bushel.

TOMATOES—We quote Wick's coreless diamond tomatoes at $2 25 ₱ dozen cans.

HOMINY—Demand fair at $6 50 ₱ bbl of 200 lbs best kills dried.

POULTRY, GAME, ETC.—The receipts are light. We quote dressed turkeys at 15¢; dressed chickens at 13@14¢, and geese at 16¢ ₱ ₱. Live chickens by the coop 50@55¢ ₱ pair. Venison, whole carcass, 10@12¢; venison saddles, 23@25¢ ₱ ₱; pheasants, $1 00 ₱ pair; quails, $2 50 ₱ dozen; rabbits, 25¢ ₱ pair, and squirrels 25@25¢ ₱ pair.

FLOUR—Prices are unchanged and market dull. We quote good to choice red winter spring flour at $5 50@6 00; choice spring wheat flour $5 25@5 50 and for common and low grade $4 25@5 00 ₱ barrel, and buckwheat flour $4 00@5 00 ₱ barrel. Cornmeal—prime new cornmeal $1 05@1 10 ₱ bushel, and choice kiln dried $1 10@1 15 ₱ bushel.

GRAIN—The grain market continues dull. Wheat is in light receipt but still dull at $1 45@1 55 ₱ bushel for fall to prime red winter. New corn is in moderate request at 80@85¢ ₱ bushel on the track, as to dryness. Old yellow car or shelled nardly any offering and would readily command $1 ₱ bushel in elevator. Rye is nominally 90@95¢ ₱ bushel as to quality. Oats on the track are in fair demand at 47@48¢ ₱ bushel. Barley continues dull at $1 00@1 10 ₱ bushel for spring, and $1 15@1 20 for fall. Canadian is quoted at $1 25@1 30 ₱ bushel.

WHISKY—We quote highwines at $1 03; common rectified $1 06, and proof rectified $1 05@1 10 ₱ gallon.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, January 5, 1870.

The oil market yesterday was quiet, with a few reported transactions in crude, and not much in refined. We quote crude for spot and January at 12¾@13¢, and refined spot 30¢, and R. O. last half of January at 30½¢. Private Antwerp dispatches, late in the evening, report that market at 67¾ francs, which may stiffen up the market to-day. Antwerp this morning was quoted at 68¼ francs, showing an advance of 1¾ francs.

This morning at ten o'clock, Geo. B. Thomas will offer at public sale at the office of the Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Co., in Duquesne Way, two bulk boats containing 1,225 bbls crude oil, and 9 cars of oil.

The sales reported were as follows:

CRUDE OIL.

1,000 bbls spot, at	12¾¢
1,000 bbls S. O., 10 days, at	12¾¢
1,000 bbls January, at	13 ¢
2,000 bbls spot, at	13 ¢
1,000 bbls S. O., January, at	13 ¢
1,000 bbls S. O., January, at	13 ¢
2,000 bbls S. O., January, at	13 ¢
2,000 bbls S. O., January and February, at	13 ¢

REFINED OIL.

2,000 bbls January at	30½¢
1,000 bbls January	30½¢

DISPATCHES.

By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.

NEW YORK, January 4, 1870.—Petroleum dull; refined 30@30½¢; crude 13½¢. Liverpool uncleaned. Antwerp 68¾f.

PHILADELPHIA, January 4, 1870, 12 M.—Market quiet and inactive. Prices nominal. Sellers not disposed to operate at quotations. Spot 30¢; January 30½¢; June to June 31¢. Crude 13¢.

OIL CITY, PA., January 4, 1870, 11:30 A. M.—Market very quiet, at $1 40@1 60 on creek; B. G. Line at 70@74. No disposition to operate.

PETROLEUM CENTER, January 4, 11:45 A. M.—Market quiet and unchanged; offering about $4 00@4 10; asking $4 50@4 60. No sales yet today.

PLEASANTVILLE, January 4, 12 M.—Market quiet and dull at about $3 00.

TITUSVILLE, January 4, 11:55 A. M.—Market quiet with little disposition to operate; no transactions; prices nominally 13@14.

PHILADELPHIA, January 4, 5:30 P. M.—Spot 30¢; January 30½¢; February 30¾¢; January and February 30½¢; January to June 31@31½¢. No transactions. Crude 13@13½¢. Market closed quiet and steady. The apprehensions for money are quite active, and street lenders obtain, on stock collaterals, 7 per cent, in currency to 7 per cent, in gold. At present, the condition of exchanges at the financial centers of the country does not indicate any immediate reflux of currency to this point—a movement usual in January; and as the amount of money sent out for the crop movements was less, during the later months of the past year, than is usual at that season, it may be expected that the amount returned before the close of this next four or six weeks, will not be so large as in former years.

—The fluctuations in the price of Government bonds seem very light, and the action of the Treasury is regarded as most judicious and meets with general approval, as the late large sales, at a period when gold was least wanted for export or customs, and when the supply upon the market was very unusually large, was regarded as calculated to unnaturally depress the premium, while it left the Treasury in no position to supply the market at periods when gold usually goes out of the country and the customs demand is most active. The reduction in the purchases of bonds will restrict the competition between the Government and private purchasers, at a period when the latter are always free buyers for the reinvestment of their January interest and dividends.

Messrs. Ira B. M'Vay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
U. S. Bonds '81	115	115⅛	115⅛
U. S. Bonds '62	112	112⅛	112⅛
U. S. Bonds '64	112⅛	112⅛	112⅜
U. S. Bonds '65	112⅛	112⅝	112⅝
U. S. Bonds, new, '65	111⅞	112	112
U. S. Bonds '67	111⅞	111⅞	112
U. S. Bonds '68	109⅝	109⅝	109⅞
10-40s	109⅛	109⅛	109⅜
Gold	119½	119¾	119⅝

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

	Jan. 3.	Jan. 4.	Adv.	Dec.
Gold	119¾	119⅝		⅛
U. S. Bonds, 1881	115⅝	115⅝		
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '62	112⅜	112⅜		
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '64	112⅜	112⅜		
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '65	112⅝	112⅝		
U. S. Bonds, new 5-20s, '65	112⅛	112⅛		
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '67	111⅞	112	⅛	
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '68	109⅝	109⅝		
U. S. Bonds, 10-40s	109⅜	109⅜		
U. S. Currency 6s	109¼	109¼		⅛

—The Comptroller of the Currency has issued the following circular to bankers, which is also of interest to business men:

December 22d, 1869.—The man who was charged with stealing $2,000 unsigned $50 and $100 notes, prepared for the First National Bank of Jersey City, from the vaults of this office, in April, 1867, has been tried and was found guilty by the jury; but for an alleged defect in the indictment, the verdict was set aside by the Court, and the prisoner was discharged. It is probable, however, that another will be made to put the stolen notes into circulation. With a view to protect the public from loss, as far as possible, it is recommended that all $50 and $100 notes purporting to be issued by the First National Bank of Jersey City be rejected. The bank will be prepared to redeem all genuine notes of these denominations as fast as they may be presented. The numbers on the upper right hand corner of the stolen notes run from 19,569 to 19,638; and on the lower left hand corner from 871 to 750. But as the numbers may be altered or obliterated, it will be safer to refuse all $50 and $100 notes of the First National Bank of Jersey City.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 85 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Bank Clearing Stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

January 4, 1870.	10 00/11 00	12 10/1 00	1 30/4 00
	M'RNING.	M'RNING.	M'RNING.
New York Central	186⅛	186⅛	186⅞
Erie	23⅝	23⅞	23⅞
Harlem	125	125	125
Reading	93⅞	93⅞	93⅝
Michigan Central	113	113	113
Michigan Southern	84⅝	84⅝	85
Illinois Central	132	132	132½
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	83	83	83½
Chicago and Northwestern	82	82	82⅝
do preferred	81½	81½	81¾
Rock Island	93½	93½	93¾
St. Paul	72⅝	73	73
do preferred	85¾	85¾	86
Toledo and Wabash	49½		49½
Toledo and Wabash, pref.			
Fort Wayne	86¾	87	86¾
Chicago and Alton	141	141	141
Ohio and Mississippi	23¾		24
Western Union Telegraph	71⅝		71⅝
Pacific Mail	41¾		41¾
Adams Express	61½		61½
Wells, Fargo & Co Express	19¾		19¾
American M. U. Express	34		34
United States Express	48	47	
Merchants' Union Express			
Gold	119½	119¾	119⅝

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Mon.	Tues.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	186¾	188		1¾
Erie	22	23¾	1¾	
Harlem	129	125		4
Reading	90¾	93¾	3	
Mich. Central	117	116		1
Mich. Southern	84½	84⅝	⅛	
Illinois Central	133½	134	½	
Cleve. and Pitts.	83	83¼	¼	
Chicago and North.	67¾	68	¼	
do preferred	81½	82	½	
Rock Island	91½	93¾	2¼	
St. Paul	73	73		
do preferred	85¼	85¾	½	
Tol. and Wabash	49	49¼	¼	
do preferred		71		
Fort Wayne	86¼	86¾	½	
Chicago and Alton	142½	143	½	
Ohio and Miss.	23¾	24	¼	
Western U. Tel.	32⅝	32		⅝
Pacific Mail	41¾	41¾	¼	
Adams Express	61½	61		½
Wells, Fargo & Co	19¾	19¾		
American M. U. Ex.	34	35¼	1¼	
United States Ex.	48	47		1
Merch. U. Ex.				

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 85 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building,) dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists, on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY EVENING, January 4, 1870.

Our markets continue dull, and without much change in prices. We quote as follows, the wholesale store prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLE BUTTER—We quote at 70@75¢ ₱ gallon.

APPLES—Market dull and with a large supply in store prices are somewhat nominal. We quote common at $1 12@1 25; medium at $2 50; prime at $3 00, and extra assorted at $3 50@3 75 ₱ barrel.

BUTTER—There is a fair supply on the market at 35@35¢ ₱ lb for prime to extra roll. Common grades nominal in price and dull.

BEANS—Dull at $2 50@2 75 ₱ bushel for prime medium and navy.

BACON, LARD, ETC.—There is a moderate demand. We quote sides shoulders at 14½@15¢; ribsides at 16¾¢; clear sides 18¾¢; lard in tierces 18¾¢; lard in buckets 19¾¢ ₱ lb., and mess pork $32 ₱ bbl.

CHEESE—Market dull; sales of Western Reserve at 17¾¢; Hamburg 15¢; Ohio Factory 18¾¢; Ohio Goshen at 19¾¢; New York Goshen at 20¢; Limburger at 19½@20¢, and Sweitzer at 20@20¾¢ ₱ lb.

CRANBERRIES—We quote cultivated at $14@16 ₱ bbl, and common at $10@12 ₱ bbl.

DRIED FRUITS—We quote dried apples at 8@8¢ and peaches at 11@12¢ ₱ lb for prime to choice articles.

CIDER—Receipts good and market dull and prices nominal as to quality and size of barrel. We quote at 5½@6¢ ₱ gal.

EGGS—We quote all warranted fresh at 37@38¢ ₱ dozen. Preserved at 32@33¢ ₱ dozen.

DRESSED HOGS—We quote at $11 50@12 00 ₱ cwt, as to size and condition.

HAY—Receipts by country wagons light and market firm at $17 00@25 00 ₱ ton, as to quality. Baled hay $18 00@21 00 ₱ ton.

HUSKS—Sales at 3¢ ₱ lb.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland lime at $2 25, and white lime at $1 50 ₱ bbl.

LARD OIL—Market firm, with sales of extra No. 1 at $1 48@1 50, and No 2 at 95@$1 ₱ gallon.

ONIONS—Demand fair at $2 50@3 00 ₱ bbl for prime to choice.

POTATOES—Prime peachblows are in demand at 90¢ on the track, and 55@60¢ ₱ bushel, from store.

SALT—We quote by car load Allegeny brands at $1 80, and from store in a retail way at $2 00 ₱ barrel.

SEEDS—There is very little doing in seed of any kinds. Clover seed sells slowly at $6 00@6 25 ₱ bushel. We quote timothy seed nominally $4 00@4 50 ₱ bushel, and flax seed at $2 10@2 20 ₱ bushel.

TOMATOES—We quote Wick's coreless diamond tomatoes at $2 25 ₱ dozen cans.

HOMINY—Demand fair at $6 50 ₱ bbl of 200 lbs best kills dried.

POULTRY, GAME, ETC.—The receipts are light. We quote dressed turkeys at 15¢; dressed chickens at 13@14¢, and geese at 16¢ ₱ ₱. Live chickens by the coop 50@55¢ ₱ pair. Venison, whole carcass, 10@12¢; venison saddles, 23@25¢ ₱ ₱; pheasants, $1 00 ₱ pair; quails, $2 50 ₱ dozen; rabbits, 25¢ ₱ pair, and squirrels 25@25¢ ₱ pair.

FLOUR—Prices are unchanged and market dull. We quote good to choice red winter spring flour at $5 50@6 00; choice spring wheat flour $5 25@5 50 and for common and low grade $4 25@5 00 ₱ barrel, and buckwheat flour $4 00@5 00 ₱ barrel. Cornmeal—prime new cornmeal $1 05@1 10 ₱ bushel, and choice kiln dried $1 10@1 15 ₱ bushel.

GRAIN—The grain market continues dull. Wheat is in light receipt but still dull at $1 45@1 55 ₱ bushel for fall to prime red winter. New corn is in moderate request at 80@85¢ ₱ bushel on the track, as to dryness. Old yellow car or shelled nardly any offering and would readily command $1 ₱ bushel in elevator. Rye is nominally 90@95¢ ₱ bushel as to quality. Oats on the track are in fair demand at 47@48¢ ₱ bushel. Barley continues dull at $1 00@1 10 ₱ bushel for spring, and $1 15@1 20 for fall. Canadian is quoted at $1 25@1 30 ₱ bushel.

WHISKY—We quote highwines at $1 03; common rectified $1 06, and proof rectified $1 05@1 10 ₱ gallon.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, January 5, 1870.

The oil market yesterday was quiet, with a few reported transactions in crude, and not much in refined. We quote crude for spot and January at 12¾@13¢, and refined spot 30¢, and R. O. last half of January at 30½¢. Private Antwerp dispatches, late in the evening, report that market at 67¾ francs, which may stiffen up the market to-day. Antwerp this morning was quoted at 68¼ francs, showing an advance of 1¾ francs.

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1,000 bbls January, at	13 ¢
2,000 bbls spot, at	13 ¢
1,000 bbls S. O., January, at	13 ¢
1,000 bbls S. O., January, at	13 ¢
2,000 bbls S. O., January and February, at	13 ¢

REFINED OIL.

2,000 bbls January at	30½¢
1,000 bbls January	30½¢

DISPATCHES.

By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.

NEW YORK, January 4, 1870.—Petroleum dull; refined 30@30½¢; crude 13½¢. Liverpool uncleaned. Antwerp 68¾f.

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U. S. Bonds '62	112	112⅛	112⅛
U. S. Bonds '64	112⅛	112⅛	112⅜
U. S. Bonds '65	112⅛	112⅝	112⅝
U. S. Bonds, new, '65	111⅞	112	112
U. S. Bonds '67	111⅞	111⅞	112
U. S. Bonds '68	109⅝	109⅝	109⅞
10-40s	109⅛	109⅛	109⅜
Gold	119½	119¾	119⅝

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

	Jan. 3.	Jan. 4.	Adv.	Dec.
Gold	119¾	119⅝		⅛
U. S. Bonds, 1881	115⅝	115⅝		
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '62	112⅜	112⅜		
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '64	112⅜	112⅜		
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U. S. Bonds, new 5-20s, '65	112⅛	112⅛		
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '67	111⅞	112	⅛	
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U. S. Currency 6s	109¼	109¼		⅛

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Michigan Central	113	113	113
Michigan Southern	84⅝	84⅝	85
Illinois Central	132	132	132½
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	83	83	83½
Chicago and Northwestern	82	82	82⅝
do preferred	81½	81½	81¾
Rock Island	93½	93½	93¾
St. Paul	72⅝	73	73
do preferred	85¾	85¾	86
Toledo and Wabash	49½		49½
Toledo and Wabash, pref.			
Fort Wayne	86¾	87	86¾
Chicago and Alton	141	141	141
Ohio and Mississippi	23¾		24
Western Union Telegraph	71⅝		71⅝
Pacific Mail	41¾		41¾
Adams Express	61½		61½
Wells, Fargo & Co Express	19¾		19¾
American M. U. Express	34		34
United States Express	48	47	
Merchants' Union Express			
Gold	119½	119¾	119⅝

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Mich. Southern	84½	84⅝	⅛	
Illinois Central	133½	134	½	
Cleve. and Pitts.	83	83¼	¼	
Chicago and North.	67¾	68	¼	
do preferred	81½	82	½	
Rock Island	91½	93¾	2¼	
St. Paul	73	73		
do preferred	85¼	85¾	½	
Tol. and Wabash	49	49¼	¼	
do preferred		71		
Fort Wayne	86¼	86¾	½	
Chicago and Alton	142½	143	½	
Ohio and Miss.	23¾	24	¼	
Western U. Tel.	32⅝	32		⅝
Pacific Mail	41¾	41¾

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

The Commercial in Sligo and Temperanceville.

Messrs. Weaver Bros., two enterprising and attentive young men, have now the exclusive agency for the COMMERCIAL in the boroughs of Temperanceville and Sligo, and they will promptly deliver it by carriers every morning in those places. They will continue their canvass for subscribers, and, in the meantime, if any persons who were served by the former carrier do not get their paper, they will be promptly served on leaving notice at Weaver Bro.'s news depot, near Darrington's feed store, Temperanceville, or at the COMMERCIAL counting room, Fifth avenue.

OMISSION.—In giving the list of Common Councilmen yesterday, the name of E. L. Paxon, of the Twelfth ward, was inadvertently omitted.

NOTARY PUBLIC APPOINTED.—E. T. Cassidy, of Pittsburgh, has been appointed by the Governor and commissioned by the State Department a Notary Public for the term of three years.

HOUSE OF REFUGE OFFICERS.—The gentlemen elected Managers of the Western House of Refuge on Monday, will meet this day week, January 12th, for the purpose of electing a Superintendent and other officers for the institution.

THE O'NEILL-PITTOCK LIBEL SUIT.—The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has rendered a decision in the case of Pittock vs. O'Neill, writ of error from the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, affirming the judgment of the lower Court.

MANAGERS APPOINTED.—The Commissioners of Allegheny County have appointed Hon. John E. Park, and Messrs. Josiah King, John Dean and George Hamilton, Esqs., to represent Allegheny County in the Board of Managers of the Western House of Refuge.

DIRECTORS ELECTED.—At a meeting of the stockholders of E. Ball & Company Agricultural Works, held Monday, at their office on Water street, the following persons were elected as directors for 1870: E. Ball, Isaac Jones, Thomas Fawcett, Frank Rahm, James Veech, Jacob H. Walters, E. Robinson, J. C. Pershing, Lewis Peterson, Jesse Durbin, James Irwin, Alex. Chambers. The works of the company are located at Canton, Ohio.

SEVERE ACCIDENT.—Charles Myers, residing at the corner of Thirteenth and Penn streets, met with a serious accident on Sunday night last, while the severe storm was raging. He was about entering the house, and was unlocking the door for that purpose, when a heavy shutter from one of the upper windows was blown to the ground, and in falling struck Mr. Myers on the head, inflicting very serious injuries. Dr. Walters was immediately summoned, and rendered all the aid in his power to relieve the sufferer.

ANNIVERSARY SERMON.—Last Sabbath was the twenty-third anniversary of the Pastorate of the Rev. John G. Brown, D. D., in the Third United Presbyterian Church of this city. It was the occasion of a sermon in which the reverend gentleman reviewed the events of the past year and their bearings upon the civil and religious interests of mankind, and addressed some appropriate and timely remarks to the membership of this charge, over which he has so long and so acceptably presided. The discourse was listened to with marked attention. The statistics read to the congregation gave cheering evidence that with the New Year they enter with many flattering prospects. With large and increased attendance upon the Wednesday evening prayer meeting, which is the barometer of a church, clearly showing the languishing or flourishing condition; with the valuable auxiliaries of the efficient Sabbath school and young men's prayer meeting, the pastor and people are gently encouraged in their work in the future.

Bargains in Pianos and Melodeons.

Mellor & Hoene have now on hand a very large assortment of excellent second hand pianos and melodeons, which they are willing to sell at very *low prices*, and on the most accommodating terms. Many of these instruments are nearly new and in splendid order, and will last for years, and be just the thing for learning on. Mellor & Hoene will also rent pianos, and make arrangements with the person to let the rent go towards the purchase of it, and will also agree to take it back at some future time, in case payment for a new instrument. Certainly no one should be without a piano or organ when such terms are offered. Remember the place, Mellor & Hoene, 55 Fifth avenue, next door to Masonic Hall.

Habeas Corpus.

Thomas Newdick, confined in the county jail on a charge of false pretenses, was brought before Judge Collier, yesterday afternoon, on a writ of habeas corpus, sued out through his attorney, John Coyle, Esq. The "false pretenses" consisted in Newdick having taken from a cattle drover a man named Portman, and representing that he would pay cash for them. When they were delivered to him, he sold them to a butcher named Hines, but neglected to pay Portman, hence the suit. Newdick put in the plea that he bought the cattle from a man named Black well, but the latter individual could not be found.

Judge Collier stated that, however unfortunate the owner of the cattle in losing his money, Newdick's offence did not amount to a false pretense. It was simply a lie, for which he could not be held legally accountable. He was therefore discharged, the warrant being insufficient to hold him.

A Popular Conductor.

At a fair held at Connellsville, Pa., last week for the benefit of a church in that town, an elegant silver lantern and punch was put up, to be voted to the most popular conductor on the Connellsville Railroad. The friends of Mr. Alex Boulton, of the mail train, Mr. Thomas D. Turner of the express train, and Mr. John F. Gray, of the Uniontown Accommodation train, set to work at once, and when the fair closed on Saturday night and the voting announced, it appeared there had been over fifteen hundred votes cast. Of these, Mr. Turner, of the express train, on whom there is no more gentlemanly or efficient conductor, received over seven hundred, and as a matter of course was awarded the articles. To Mr. Walter Dull, brakeman of the express train, who was waiting in his office to present Mr. Turner's claims, Mr. T. afterwards presented the elegant silver punch. Mr. Dull often officiates as extra conductor, and the punch will be useful as well as ornamental.

The Week of Prayer.

The following are the topics for to-day and the remaining days of the week of prayer, recommended by the Evangelical Alliance:

Wednesday, January 5th.—"Domestic and Social."—Prayer for the outpouring of the Spirit and the blessing of the Christian home; for employers and employed; for all schools and colleges.

Thursday, January 6th.—"Christian Union."—Thanksgiving for Christian union and prayer for its increase; special supplication in behalf of the efforts of the Evangelical Alliance in this country, and for the Divine blessing on the assembly of Christians from all countries to be held in the autumn of this year in New York.

Friday, January 7.—"The Christian Church."—Prayer for all ministers of the World, and that the Lord would send forth more laborers; for all officers and members of Christian churches; for the blessing of God upon all unions; that the Roman Catholic Church, that He would overrule the Ecumenical Council in Rome, for the dissemination of His Gospel, and the overthrow of hierarchal denomination.

Saturday, January 8.—"The World."—Prayer for the spread of God's Word and a pure literature in all lands; for men of commerce and science; that our civilization may be Christianized, and its material resources consecrated for Christians in heathen and idolatrous countries; for the Chinese and all immigrants in America; for missionaries and missionary and religious societies, and for the conversion of the world to Christ.

Sunday, January 9.—1 Cor. xiii.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Regular Meeting Yesterday—Reception of Monthly Reports.

A regular monthly meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon in their rooms on Fourth avenue.

The meeting was organized by calling Mr. House to the chair. Mr. Frank P. Case acted as Secretary.

On motion, the reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

The Secretary read the report of Crosby Gray, Health Officer in the First District. The report shows that during the month of December there were 22 nuisances abated; number of persons notified, 29; number of permits granted, 7; amount received from fees, $5; expenditures at the office during the month for removing ashes, and office expenses, $8 95.

The report was received and filed.

The Secretary also read the report of J. S. Williams, Assistant Health Officer in the Second district, for the month of December, as follows: Cesspools cleaned, 7; water taken from cellars, 2; street nuisances abated, 5; yards cleaned out, 2; dead horses removed, 3; dead hogs removed, 1; total 20.

The report was received and filed.

Mr. Weaver, Meat Inspector, presented a report, showing that during the month of December he paid 736 visits to the markets, meat shops and Central Stock Yards; condemned (but not confiscated) 139 crippled and unsound hogs; condemned (but not confiscated) 22 crippled and unsound sheep; condemned (but not confiscated) 4 head of cattle; condemned and confiscated 125½ dressed sheep; condemned and confiscated 1 quarter of pork. The meat shops now in the city number 78.

The report was received and filed.

Mr. Case moved that the Secretary be requested to notify Constable Cuthbert of the expiration of the terms of Messrs. Wilson, Welsh and Case as members of the Board of Health, and also of the death of Mr. Holmes. Carried.

A number of bills were now presented, and warrants ordered to be drawn for their payment.

On motion adjourned.

OUR CITY GOVERNMENT.

Cost of Maintaining the Same During December, $21,818 82.

The expenditures for the maintenance of the various branches of our city government during the month of December, 1869, aggregated $21,818 82. The following are the items of expense and the appropriation to which they are chargeable:

No. 5—Police, per pay roll, per bills	$8,292 65 384 14
Total	$8,676 79
No. 6—Water-works	5,148 69
No. 7—Streets—First District	893 59
Second District	1,490 02
Third District	683 04
Engineer's Department	1,061 93
Extra pay roll	1,067 95
Total	$5,176 53
No. 9—Diamond Markets	611 74
No. 10—Monongahela Wharf	142 31
No. 11—Allegheny wharf	122 33
No. 13—Contingent	319 00
No. 20—Fifth ward Market	76 15
No. 21—Fire Alarm Telegraph	387 50
No. 22—Roads, Second district	68 45
No. 23—Surveys	784 49
No. 24—Water Extension	92 50
Total	$21,818 82

Appropriations 5, 6 and 7—Police, Water Works and Streets—were exhausted in November, and the pay rolls of those departments for December, amounting to $7,852 31, have been paid without warrants, the same to be drawn in February, by which time Councils will have fixed an appropriation bill. Warrants have been drawn for the balance of these bills.

The warrants countersigned in December for the month of November, and which have been paid, were as follows: Interest, $424 76; printing, $775 00; fire engines and hose, $220 00; police, $8,386 02; water works, $5,780 46; streets, $8,067 59; Diamond markets, $462 66; Monongahela wharf, $145 68; Allegheny wharf, $125 96; contingent fund, $975 67; city property, $305 99; finance, $194 66; Fifth ward market, $16 00; fire alarm telegraph, $468 13; roads, $1,220 84; surveys, $1,042 65; water extension, $7,026 15. Total, $28,-022 62.

A CARRIER'S STATEMENT.

To His Subscribers in the Eleventh Ward and Minersville.

On Wednesday morning, the 29th of December, 1869, the manager of the *Dispatch* office made it his special duty to watch the carriers of the *Dispatch*, to see if they would carry any other city paper besides the *Dispatch*. In doing this he saw me coming out of the COMMERCIAL office, and asked me if I carried that paper, how many copies and how long? I told him that I had been carrying the COMMERCIAL for five years, and I also told him the number of copies. He said in reply that he would sell my *Dispatch* route. I said, "Well, I hope you will give me a week or two to see what I can do with the other papers, and I further hope you will treat me like a gentleman." The next morning when I went down to the office to receive my papers, I was asked by the clerk what I was asked the morning before. As my answer was the same he told me that he could not give me the papers, because he had received strict orders not to give the *Dispatch* to any carrier who carried other papers that were competing against theirs. In the afternoon I went to Mr. O'Neill to talk to him about the matter. He was very short and curt, and told me that he would not allow his carriers to carry other papers, such as the COMMERCIAL, *Gazette* and *Post*, as they were in opposition to him. When I asked him the reason of this, he said he would not give me one day, but he would give me as many copies of the *Dispatch* as I had of the COMMERCIAL, to deliver them to the subscribers of the COMMERCIAL, and if those subscribers would not pay me for them, I need not pay him. I told him that I could not do this because I considered it very wrong to treat the COMMERCIAL in such a way, as I had carried that paper five years. He then said if I could not consent to this, he couldn't help me. He could sell my route, I thus said to the *bill* for the last nine days, from the 20th to the 29th of December, 1869, which bill amounts to $57 92. I owe to the *Dispatch* office (according to the bill) fifteen cents for the last dime numbers received by each subscriber from me. This is stated for the information and satisfaction of the subscribers of the *Dispatch* who read their notice on the 31st of December, 1st and 3d of January. Mr. O'Neill then asked me if I would pay his bill to-day (31st of December) I said, "No, sir, not to-day; you have taken the route from me and intend to sell it to another. When I bought it from Mr. Smith in April last I paid him $225 for it, and now I have added fifty more subscribers to it, and therefore think that it will pay you the amount I owe you, so that you will not lose anything by it." He said he could not agree to that. He would give my route to Swift again for nothing, and should I not pay him the bill this day he would issue a notice the next morning to the subscribers of my route that they need send nothing more to pay to me, but all to Smith. I then said, "Well, sir, I do not want you to act so, and I wish you good day." This is the real simple case which lies between me and Mr. O'Neill; and I leave it to the public for their considerations and judgment.

In addition to the above statement, I would like to say a few words to Mr. O'Neill himself. You have given my route to Smith for nothing, to whom I paid for it the sum of $225 in April last. By this action I lose the sum of $225, money. Surely this is hard for a working man, and especially for a paper carrier, who hardly gets five cents profit a week from a subscriber of your paper. It is not seldom that the carrier loses not only his profit, but also the whole amount on account of some unconscionable subscribers. You, of course, have no doubt seen and read your bill every Wednesday morning to the carrier, which bill stood for 75 cents, and which I think I will get over this loss. But let me tell you who you have to thank for it. Only eight years ago I adopted a child, four weeks old, which I received into my mother when one week old. The father of the child, a poor working man, applied to me to bring for his child for six or eight weeks ($1 50 a week). I lived in the New York and Philadelphia, where he hoped to get work again. I wrote to him to be satisfied me whether I would keep the child; he said that he would be able to pay the boarding any longer, and, if we could not keep it, he must try to put it into an asylum or some place else. I told him that we would keep the child for God's sake, and raise it up with our own (we had only one). We have been taking care of it ever since. It is likely that he entered the late war, and died on the battlefield. This child will share the loss with me. I do not intend, Mr. O'Neill, to bring his matter before a worldly tribune. I leave it to that Judge who not only is the judge above all judges but also the revenger and protector of the fatherless, who will pass the just sentence of guilty or not guilty.

Should you like to see this orphan, Mr. O'Neill, I will appoint the time any day and hour, and I will bring her before you. The child will then tell you how deeply she is grieved with you, and will be able to say whenever she meets you: "This is Mr. O'Neill."

H. LINK.

Late carrier of the *Dispatch* in the Seventh ward and Minersville.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

At the opening of Court, Judge Stowe charged the jury in the case of the common assault on Gerhardt Johnston, indicted for manslaughter in causing the death of Mrs. Anna Moore. The charge embraced the same points as contained in the instructions to the jury at the trial of the same defendant for striking out with his fist the little grandchild which Mrs. Moore was carrying in her arms, the jury [illegible] an absence of some two hours, returned a verdict of not guilty. The case was then set down for trial in causing the death of the child—the jury in the case having failed to agree on the first trial.

John Charles Neff was convicted of selling liquor on Sunday, but was recommended to the mercy of the Court.

Thomas Wingrath was tried for selling liquor to an Intemperate husband, after having been warned by his wife not to do so. The jury had not agreed upon a verdict at adjournment.

John A. Bingley was arraigned for misdemeanor in office, in that, as constable, each of Mr. Swearingen. The defendant hired a horse and buggy of Mr. Swearingen, the prosecutor, while driving along Carson street, in South Pittsburgh, came in collision with a street car, damaging the vehicle. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty, and sentence was deferred.

The first week opening Haslett alley, in which an appeal was taken from the action of Council, and the papers in the case were duly filed, and that the Clerks of Councils be directed to certify all the proceedings in the case to Court.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. Thomas O'Neil, indicted for aggravated assault and battery, was called, and the defendant pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to pay a fine of twenty-five dollars and costs, and undergo an imprisonment of sixty days in the Workhouse.

Mollie Dugan was tried for and found guilty of keeping a bawdy house at No. 6 Church avenue, Pittsburgh. The testimony had not been concluded at adjournment.

District Court—Judge Hampton.

The first case taken up in this Court was that of John Hopkins vs. Henry Kleber. Action to recover damages alleged to have been sustained by the plaintiff in consequence of the defendant failing to comply with the terms of a purchase of a lumber plot. The facts are these: In February, 1869, Mr. A. Leggate, auctioneer, as the agent of Mr. Hopkins, offered at public sale a lot and dwelling, situated on Tremont street, Allegheny, which was knocked down to Mr. Kleber at $1,600. Sixteen days, or ten days after, Mr. Kleber notified Mr. Hopkins that he declined the purchase, alleging that the bids against him at the sales were "bogus," and further that he did not contain the quantity of ground stated in the advertised description, which was "86 feet front by 300 deep," but did not know they were by him witness was looking after; went to Chicago; saw their invoice of the goods; went to Buffalo Company; found that goods supposed to be shipped had been sold to Indiana merchants; they showed witness the invoice of the goods, the goods had been sold, and among the lot were some articles for John Reis & Co., which they had also purchased and sold; discovered where the parties had been shipped by means of a decoy letter got hold of them; they were not arrested at the instance of the witness.

This closed the testimony, and the accused was committed for trial in default of $4,500 bail, each.

THE COUNTY AND THE CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.

Decision of Chief Justice Thompson—Judgment Reversed and New Trial Awarded.

The decision of Chief Justice Thompson, of the Supreme Court, in the case of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company vs. the County of Allegheny—error to the Common Pleas of Allegheny county—was received yesterday, by Thomas J. Keenan, Esq., Prothonotary. The decision is quite lengthy, as the case was a very important and complicated one. The Chief Justice, at the outset, says: "The real question in this case is whether the plaintiff in error—the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company—is bound by its contract with the county of Allegheny, to pay interest on the bonds of the latter, received by it in payment of stock subscribed by the county. The contract declares that the bonds shall be delivered to that failing due on the bonds for thirty years, the period of the maturity of the bonds, and this suit was brought to recover unpaid interest falling due on the 1st of January, 1868, and interest falling due up to and including the 1st of January, 1867. Of course a decision of this question will not only settle the liability of the company for interest past due, but that which is by the terms of the contract to fall due. Around this main question cluster many other minor importance, which may or may not require notice in the discussion of the main question, as the requirements of the investigation may suggest."

The Chief Justice then discusses this "main question," and decides in substance that the Railroad Company is responsible for the interest on its stock up to the time of the completion of the road between Pittsburgh and Connellsville, which took place in October, 1869; and that the Marshal's sale of stock did not carry accrued and unpaid interest.

The judgment obtained in the court below, by the county, was for interest up to 1870.

The opinion concludes as follows: "These views, it will be seen, establish one part of the court in regard to the extent of the plaintiff's right to recover, and in not charging in answer to points on the subject that the contract for interest was good only to the extent we have indicated, and invalid as to the excess not averred by the act of 12th April, 1858, authorizing the payment of interest. In other words, that the contract was invalid for the payment of interest after the completion of the road from Pittsburgh to Connellsville. If there be error in any of the assignments not specially mentioned in the foregoing opinion of which we have taken of the case, and we need not trouble ourselves with it. As to the question of limitations, and the effect of the Marshal's sale of the stock of the county in the road of the plaintiff in error, no error was committed, nor any in holding that the form of action was proper, or in refusing to arrest the judgment, but for the reasons given the judgment must be reversed. Judgment reversed and *venire de novo* awarded."

Under the above decision the amount of the county's claim will be reduced about one-half.

Interesting Service.

On New Years' morning, there was a very pleasant service in the Third United Presbyterian Church of this city. It was the annual festival of the Sabbath School of this congregation. The spacious lecture room was tastefully decorated with evergreens, flags and appropriate mottoes and devices, and was filled to overflowing with happy children and their delighted friends. Interesting addresses were delivered by Rev. J. S. Sand and Dr. J. G. Brown, the pastor. The exercises were interspersed with excellent music. At the close each child was the recipient of a New Years present, in the shape of a well filled bag of bon tons. The occasion was one of the most delightful that we have witnessed for years, and we congratulate the Superintendent, teachers and friends of the school on the success of the happy occasion. At the close of the services, Rev. Mr. Brown, on behalf of a number of members of the Church, presented a pocket book containing a handsome sum, in greenbacks, to Miss Sarah Wright, in testimonial of their appreciation of her services as interpreter of their pastor's sermons to a large number of educated deaf mutes who attend the Church. Dr. Brown, in a few neat words, made a brief reply, on behalf of Miss Woodside, who was completely taken by surprise, by this, to her, unexpected turn in the proceedings of the day. The occasion will long be remembered by all who had the good fortune to be present.

THE MERCANTILE AGENCY.—Our merchants and business men are so familiar with the beneficial workings of Dun's Mercantile Agency, that all we need do is to refer them to the card in another column, which contains some points of great interest at this time.

ALLEGHENY SCHOOLS.

Meeting of the Allegheny Board of Control—Presentation of Reports—Additional Teachers Appointed.

A regular monthly meeting of the Allegheny Board of Controllers was held last evening in the Common Council Chamber.

The meeting was called to order, at seven and a half o'clock, by the President, Rev. J. B. Clark, who offered the opening prayer.

The Secretary called the roll, when the following members answered to their names:

Messrs. Barr, Doyle, Barker, Dunlap, Dennison, Eaton, Francis, Hodson, Hillerich, Henry, Kalbach, Lockhart, Miller, Mundell, McElroy, McConnell, McClinton, Patterson, Pitcairn, Parke, Riggs, Spingler, Trimble, White, Clark.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

REPORTS OF VISITING COMMITTEES.

Reports were now received from the various Visiting Committees. The reports show that the schools are in a flourishing condition, and that the teachers are performing their several duties satisfactorily. The pupils are making fair advancement, and appear to take a great interest in their studies. The colored schools were also reported to be in a good condition.

Reports were received and adopted.

Mr. Pitcairn, from the First ward, stated that the book board had nominated Miss Elizabeth Paul, as teacher in the primary department, and moved that the nomination be confirmed, which was accordingly done.

Mr. Miller, of the Fourth ward, asked that they be allowed an additional teacher in the primary department.

Mr. Pitcairn moved that the request be granted.

Mr. Boyle remarked that the School Board was now in debt about $8,000, and he thought that this should be considered before any additional teachers were appointed.

Mr. Pitcairn said that he was in favor of employing more teachers. If we have not enough funds in the treasury, we are able to raise more.

Mr. Boyle said that the rate of taxation is as high now as the law allows, and he did not see how they could raise money for it.

Mr. Barr was in favor of referring the whole matter to the Committee on Finance, for consideration and report, or to let it lie over for the new board to take action upon it.

The discussion was continued at some length, when the motion of Mr. Pitcairn was finally carried.

Mr. Francis read the following tabular statement of the number of pupils in the High School, and the respective wards during the month of December:

First ward	72
Second ward	127
Third ward	120
Fourth ward	133
Fifth ward	62
Sixth ward	69
Seventh ward	56
Eighth ward	219
Normal School	90
Vocal Music	200
Total	88,689 00
Amount for night schools	2,355 00
Total	$9,044 00

The Secretary also presented a report of the total expenses from May 31, 1869, to December 31, 1869:

Deficiency June 1, 1869	$ 4,198 00
Salaries paid teachers	39,115 61
Amount required to carry on the [illegible] for the month of December	8,375 00
Add expenses already incurred	39,115 61
Total expenses	$77,890 61

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

Duplicates of 1869	$74,818 00
Deficiency 12 per cent., estimated loss	9,352 00
	$83,496 05
State appropriations	5,661 00
	$79,317 09
Estimated deficiency	$ 7,573 61

The Secretary also presented the following report, showing the enrollment, average attendance, and number of teachers employed in the various public schools of the city:

	Total enrollments.	Total av. att.	No. of Teachers.
First ward	626	534	15
Second ward	1,060	1,059	21
Third ward	1,274	1,142	24
Fourth ward	499	427	11½
Fifth ward	1,000	893	19
Sixth ward	723	613	14
Seventh ward	1,025	962	21
Seventh ward	278	232	5½
Seventh ward	341	275	7½
Eighth ward	94	73	2
Eighth ward	188	157	4
Colored	109	84	2
Total	6,419	5,347	129
Night School	792	485	

The reports were received and adopted.

Mr. Dalzell said that the Commonwealth had at the previous hearing announced that the defendants with a house on Liberty street, where had been found packages alleged to have been stolen from the cars of four different railroad lines. The Commonwealth had also submitted evidence establishing the identity of the accused, and it would be unnecessary to reproduce the testimony. The examination, however, about to be instituted was not for the purpose of establishing that the property of the railroad companies, which took place in October, 1869; and that the Marshal's sale of stock did not carry accrued and unpaid interest.

The judgment obtained in the court below, by the county, was for interest up to 1870.

The opinion concludes as follows: "These views, it will be seen, establish one part of the court in regard to the extent of the plaintiff's right to recover, and in not charging in answer to points on the subject that the contract for interest was good only to the extent we have indicated, and invalid as to the excess not averred by the act of 12th April, 1858, authorizing the payment of interest. In other words, that the contract was invalid for the payment of interest after the completion of the road from Pittsburgh to Connellsville. If there be error in any of the assignments not specially mentioned in the foregoing opinion of which we have taken of the case, and we need not trouble ourselves with it. As to the question of limitations, and the effect of the Marshal's sale of the stock of the county in the road of the plaintiff in error, no error was committed, nor any in holding that the form of action was proper, or in refusing to arrest the judgment, but for the reasons given the judgment must be reversed. Judgment reversed and *venire de novo* awarded."

Under the above decision the amount of the county's claim will be reduced about one-half.

Odd Fellowship in Sewickley.

Our attentive correspondent "Sewickley," writing yesterday, sends us the following: J. Sharp McDonald Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 662, was instituted in this place to-day, and the hall dedicated, James A. Sholes, G. H. P. of the Grand Encampment of Pennsylvania; Alfred Slark, G. W. of the Grand Lodge; J. H. Elton, D. D. G. M. of the Northern Division; J. D. Patton, D. D. G. M. of the Middle Division; Z. Gillespie, P. G. of No. 241, Pittsburgh; Rev. J. J. McIlvar, Grand Chaplain; John Myers, Grand Secretary, and Edward Jones, Grand Marshal, represented the Grand Lodge in the interesting ceremonies. The dedicatory exercises were public. The neat and beautiful hall in Dr. Woods's new building was crowded by members of the order and visitors. After the brief, appropriate and solemn services, an eloquent address was delivered by Dr. McIlvar, who without previous notice, responded to the call for a speech. The Lodge was then instituted, (visitor's outside) and the following officers installed: N. G., John M. Conway; V. G., James M. Douglass; Treasurer, Prof. P. F. Rhorbacker; Secretary, E. L. Mushrush; O. S., Wm. Agee.

OFFICERS INSTALLED.—The following comrades have been installed as officers of Hays Post, No. 3, D. P. G. A. R., to serve for the ensuing term of six months: John F. Hunter, P. C.; Capt. John McLanahan, S. V. C.; John Burke, J. V. C.; James C. Purdy, P. A.; George W. Silvey, Q. M.; Crosby Gray, O. D.; H. M. Boyce, Adjutant; Rev. John Chaplain; A. M. Barr, Surgeon; [illegible] Criswell, Q. M. S.; Samuel P. Graybill, S. M.; delegates to Department Convention, W. B. Cook and Crosby Gray. The Department Convention will assemble in Erie on the fourth Wednesday of January, 1870.

TRUSTEES ELECTED.—At the annual meeting of the pewholders of the North avenue M. E. Church, Allegheny, held on Monday evening, the following gentlemen were chosen as Board of Trustees for the ensuing year: Messrs. J. W. Hall, W. J. Kountz, J. L. Graham, J. H. Corbett, John M. Hale, Thomas Baldwin, Jr., J. M. Carr, James Walton, Simon Drum.

AN INSANE PERSON.—Officer Childlaw, of the East Liberty force, brought to the lock-up yesterday morning a man named James Carson, whom he found acting in a disorderly manner on the street. The man had been drinking to excess, and from his actions appeared to be insane. He is supposed to be from New York.

CATHEDRAL ORCHESTRA.—At a meeting last evening of St. Paul's Cathedral Orchestra, the following officers were elected: President, A. Patterson; Vice President, P. J. Kerney; Secretary, J. E. Hill; Treasurer, T. O'Leary. It is said to have been a very harmonious affair throughout, and will be a great success.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—Mr. Joseph K. Emmett, the Dutch comedian, has delighted large audiences during the week, and last evening, in the first performance of "Fritz, our Cousin German," a new drama written for him by Mr. Charles Gayler. The drama has a very interesting plot, and is the best performance yet made by Mr. Gayler. Emmett plays the character in a very acceptable manner, and furnishes more than his usual amount of amusement. Indeed, any comedian we have had here in a long time. "Fritz" will be played for the last time this evening.

VARIETIES.—The talented company now at this popular resort give one of the most acceptable entertainments presented in a long time. The songs, dances, burlesques and dialects are so varied and so cleverly performed, that it would be difficult to say which is the best performer.

MUSEUM.—The thousands who visited the Museum on New Years' day, and the thousands who will visit it during the week, in announcing the exhibition entertaining and instructive.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Hanlon combination are attracting and pleasing large audiences with their wonderful performances. The "Great Ad," as it is termed, in which two of the brothers use a little child as a shuttlecock, is a neat but dangerous performance, which the latter will handle, however, with safety and confidence. The three little midgets perform a variety of difficult and graceful feats, and are fearfully applauded. Alf. Burnett, the facial artiste, gives a number of his most amusing impersonations, and made Sam Palmer look like a neat but dangerous performance, which the latter will handle, however, with safety and confidence. The three little midgets perform a variety of difficult and graceful feats, and are fearfully applauded. Alf. Burnett, the facial artiste, gives a number of his most amusing impersonations, and made Sam Palmer look like a [illegible] Ethiopian delineator. Hanlon's ballet is also worthy of special mention. The Hanlons will appear again this evening.

Cancer.

Dr. Keyser, in speaking of the curability of cancer, says: I have often cured them, and have known other doctors to do the same. My great thing to get cured of the cancer in time, before the constitution has become saturated with the cancer humor, and which poisons all the channels of life, and is apt to exhibit itself in the breast, the small glands of the lips, under the arms, and other parts of the body where the glands are numerous. Many physicians of skill and integrity regard a cancer as a merely local disease, and cut it out in hopes of effecting a cure; it rarely ever does so, and a skillful eye will detect in a cancerous person a peculiar color of skin not discernible to the eye of an unprofessional man.

The way to treat it, in our judgment, is just like any other disease which affects the general system. If the cutting, also will generally be removed which produces the aptitude to the disease, then that method of cure would be reasonable enough, for in that event the system of such persons as are subject to it, would become like that of a person who never had or never could have a sign of the disease. The vaccination for small pox is said to protect against it, and in many instances it does the person protected successfully, and felt grateful to the Board for this exercise of their authority.

A vote of thanks was also tendered the Secretary for his manner in which he has discharged his duties, after which the Board adjourned.

The Directors of the Fifth ward, Allegheny, will hold a meeting on Friday evening, for the purpose of fixing the price of coal to be contracted for and appointed to secure rooms for school purposes. The committee has been appointed for the past two years in securing some rooms, but not a sufficient number to accommodate all who attended at the crowded building on Franklin street. The question is now before the Directors as to the propriety of erecting a temporary building, but it is hardly likely that this will be done as it is supposed that the building will be rebuilt by fall, and it would not be judicious to erect a temporary building for so short a time.

THE TELEGRAPHERS' STRIKE.

The Pittsburgh Operators Stand Out—Their Card.

The operators in the employ of the Western Union Telegraph Company in this city deserted their instruments yesterday morning, after declaring their sense of injustice, in obedience to the orders for a general strike on account of the reduction of the wages of operators, to take effect on the 1st of January. The company to say that they deny any reduction of wages has been made, and if any such reduction should fall to receive his paper under the new arrangement, the omission will be promptly corrected by leaving word at the counting room.

FIRE INSURANCE.—As will be seen by a card elsewhere, Messrs. R. Edwards & Son, 38 Wood street, Mr. Gormley, on behalf of a number of members of the Church, presented a pocket book containing a handsome sum, in greenbacks, to Miss Sarah Wright, in testimonial of their appreciation of her services as interpreter of their pastor's sermons to a large number of educated deaf mutes who attend the Church. Dr. Brown, in a few neat words, made a brief reply, on behalf of Miss Woodside, who was completely taken by surprise, by this, to her, unexpected turn in the proceedings of the day. The occasion will long be remembered by all who had the good fortune to be present.

THE MERCANTILE AGENCY.—Our merchants and business men are so familiar with the beneficial workings of Dun's Mercantile Agency, that all we need do is to refer them to the card in another column, which contains some points of great interest at this time.

THE FIRE AT THE POOR FARM.—George W. Murphy, Esq., Fire Marshal, reports the loss by the burning of the barn attached to the Allegheny City Home as follows: Loss on barn, $3,000; loss on implements, hay, oats, rye and other articles stored therein, $1,655; total, $4,655. Insurance on barn, $1,000.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.

First appearance in this city of the famous young Character Comedian,

Mr. JOSEPH K. EMMET.

MONDAY EVENING, January 3d, 1870, and Every Evening, until further notice, Chas. Gayler's new and comic sensational drama, entitled

FRITZ,

OUR COUSIN GERMAN.

Mr. Emmet as Fritz Von Vonderblinkenstoffen, introducing his original

SONGS AND DANCES,

And Characteristic Burlesque Scenes, and his great solo on the

MOUTH HARMONICON.

Fritz Emmet Matinee on Saturday.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES THEATER,

Penn street, near Sixth, late St. Clair.

V. E. BEAMER.....Manager.

The only Variety Theater in the city.

THIS EVENING, the whole Company, including SIG. FARANTA, KITTIE O'NEIL,

NELL ROGERS, JULIA ROBINSON,

And Messrs. Gooding, Herman, Bingham, Whiton and Dougherty in a splendid bill.

ORPHANS' FAIR

OPEN EVERY EVENING,

IN BASEMENT OF CATHEDRAL.

BURNELL'S

Museum and Parlor Menagerie.

The Great Family Resort, FIFTH AVENUE, between Smithfield and Wood streets, opposite Old Theater. OPEN DAY AND EVENING all the year round.

Admission, 25 cents. Children 15 cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY,

COMMENCING JANUARY 3.

Grand Combination.

The World-renowned Gymnasts,

The Hanlon Brothers

THE MIRTH-PROVOKING LITTLE

HANLON MIDGETS,

AND

The Wonderful Little Bob

IN THEIR ASTOUNDING

New Great Act,

And other Attractive Novelties. They will be accompanied by

ALF. BURNETT,

The inimitable American Humorist.

Miss Helen Nash,

The Versatile Commedienne, and

JAS. W. SHARPLEY,

Pronounced the greatest living Concertinist.

LITTLE BOB MATINEE,

For Ladies and Children, SATURDAY, January 8th, at 2 o'clock. Admission to all parts of the house, 50 cents.

On account of the great expense attending this Grand Combination the prices of admission have been fixed at the following rates: Family Circle, 75 cents; Reserved seats, $1 00; Family Circle, 50 cents; Gallery, 25 cents.

Seats for any evening may be secured at Kleber & Bros., 122 Wood street.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

PHILLIPS'

NEW

DRY GOODS

FOR THE

Holidays!

SILKS,

Velvets,

Plushes

Plaids,

Cloaks,

Shawls,

FRENCH SUITS,

AT

PRICES

TO SUIT THE TIMES!

PHILLIPS'

87 Market Street.

AUCTION SALES.

Robert H. Patterson & Co.,

CORNER OF

Seventh Avenue and Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Will, on every Saturday, hold an Auction Sale of

Horses, Carriages, Buggies, Wagons,

And everything appertaining to the Horse.

Parties desiring to sell will please leave their notice of consignment before Thursday of each week, in order for advertising. Prompt attention and good care will be given all Stock left for sale.

JOHN H. STEWART,

AUCTIONEER.

FOR SALE,

The Lease of Four Lots of Ground fronting on A. V. R. R. and Allegheny river, 96 front by 400 deep, near Twenty-eighth street. Also, the Buildings and improvements on the same, consisting of one two-story Building, iron-clad, 96 by 50 feet; one one-story building 132 by 50 feet, with Blacksmith Shop 60 by 22 feet, one Engine 25 horse, cylinder 24 inch stroke and Boilers—main line of Shafting in the building 132 feet, and Pulleys in Yard, Gearing, &c. The Lease has about 15 years to run, and the property is very desirable for Manufacturing purposes—would be an excellent site for a Glass House or Machine Shop and Foundry. For further particulars, address

Box 670, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—FOUR 40-INCH BOILERS, 26 feet long, double flued, nine years old and in good order, will be sold cheap, together with the Mud Valves, Steam Drums and Mud Drums, with the Fire Beds, Brickwork, &c., as they now stand in the steamer Hawkeye State. For further information apply on board, or to

CAPT. R. C. GRAY,

tf Office 94 Water street, Pittsburgh.

CITY ADVERTISEMENTS